Third Series, No.19

Thursday, December 12, 1963
Agrahayana 21, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicate that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—1764(Ai)LSD—23-12-63-880

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 12, 1963/Agrahayana 21, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Council of Local Self Government

*525. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations and suggestions made by the joint meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government and the Ministers of Town and Country Planning held at New Delhi in September, 1963;

(b) whether the same have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) A copy each of the resolutions passed at the Joint Session of the 9th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government and 4th Conference of State Ministers of Town and Country Planning held in September, 1963 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2093/63].

(b) and (c). Copies of the resolutions were forwarded on the 4th October, 1963 to all the concerned Central and State Government Departments for taking necessary action to implement those resolutions.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: With regard to part (b) of the question the hon. Minister has not said anything about such of the resolutions as mainly concern the Central Government. May I know whether the Central Government has considered the same and, if so, what are their decisions in regard to them?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I may point out that the function of the Central Government is mainly to give such technical assistance as is required, but the implementing authority is the State Government. We give all technical assistance and advice and arrange the seminars, fellowships and scholarships. These are all part of the resolution. We will try to help them as far as possible.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Two of the resolutions have some relation to the Planning Commission. May I know whether the Planning Commission has got the resolutions with the recommendations by the Central Government and, if so, what are the recommendations?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The resolutions have been communicated to the Planning Commission also and we are awaiting their reply.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the future set-up of local self-government institutions will be such that they will be run almost on a uniform pattern and whether that question has been discussed at the conference and, if so, what action has been taken so far on that matter?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That particular aspect was not discussed. There are so many other resolutions, 8 to 12 of them.

Kathmandu-Trisuli Road

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*526. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 831 on the 26th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Kathmandu-Trisuli Road;

(b) when this is scheduled to be completed; and

(c) the contribution India is to make towards this project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 29 cross drainage structures, out of the proposed total of 92, were constructed upto the end of September, 1963. The 200 feet span steel girder bridge across the River Tadi as well as the 126 feet span steel girder bridge across River Trisuli at Trisuli Bazar were completed by the end of May, 1963. Widening and improving the road at places is in progress.

(b) The construction of the remaining 63 cross drainage structures is expected to be completed before May, 1964. Soling and metalling of soft patches is expected to be completed by June, 1965.

(c) The Government of India is to bear the full cost of the improvement works mentioned above and also to maintain the road upto December, 1965.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this road is considered to be of military importance under the Peace and Friendship Treaty which we have entered into with Nepal and, if so, to what standard this road will be developed, and who will be in charge of the maintenance of this road for the future also?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This road is of great importance for the construction of the Trisuli project which we have agreed to construct under the Indo-Nepal scheme and it is incidentally to develop that area also. We are committed to maintain the road up to December, 1965.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How does the cost of construction of this road compare with the cost of construction of other roads in our country?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The cost of the work that we are now committed to is about Rs. 51 lakhs. The road is being done in such a way that we are not taking up the complete metalling. We are only doing soft patches, 14 miles length out of the 41 miles. The cost is not prohibitive. It compares favourably with that of similar roads in our country.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there has been any increase on the original estimate for the construction of this road?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Originally this road was being constructed by the Regional Transport Board organised under the auspices of the United States, Nepal and India, and they were not able to proceed very much, and in February this year this was transferred to the Trisuli Project administration and the work is being done under that administration.

Shri M. P. Swamy: May I know the length of this road?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The length of this road is 41 miles.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि इस सड़क का उपयोग केवल डिफेंस परपजेज के लिए ही किया जाएगा या इस से हमारा वह सामान भी लाया जा सकेगा जो कि नेपाल को जाता है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is being constructed entirely for the sake of the Trisuli hydro-electric project which we have committed to do for the Nepal Government.

Aid from World Bank

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*527. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of loan assistance committed to India by the World Bank this year:

(b) the loan assistance that would be available in the private and public sectors, separately; and

(c) whether an analysis of the borrowing costs in respect of the loans of the Bank has been made and if so, how these compare with the borrowing costs of the loans from other international sources?

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association have agreed to consider, up to an amount of $245 million for the year 1963-64, suitable projects or programmes sponsored by us; negotiations are in progress and it is not possible now to say how much would be available for the private and public sectors respectively.

(c) The rate of interest charged by the World Bank is related to the average rate which the Bank itself would have to pay to borrow the money at the time the loan is met. The International Development Association charges no interest but only a service charge at the rate of ¾ per cent per annum. There is no other international institution making development loans of the orders involved in the Bank's and the I.D.A.'s operations and hence no meaningful comparison is possible.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: At the annual meeting of the World Bank held recently at Washington, the Board of Governors of the Bank made certain proposals to liberalise their lending terms in order to help the developing countries, and if so, may I know what are those liberal terms offered by them, and are the Government of India satisfied with them?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: From time to time the World Bank certainly sends a delegation here to study our economic conditions because they advance quite a substantial loan to us and they make very valuable suggestions which we always study.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the World Bank authorities have admitted that their scale of landing to the agricultural sector is not commensurate with the importance of that sector and, if so, may I know what proposals they have made in regard to giving help to Indian agriculture?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: While pointing out the general economic trend in this country, they have certainly said that agriculture has not made that much progress which it should have made. They have also commented on the lending rate to be given to agriculturist and also on the use of land. It is always kept in view—how it really ought to be improved, and we are doing something about that.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the loans given by the World Bank are included in the total loans given by the United States, the figures of which are published in the newspapers, or, whether they are kept separate from the loans of the USA?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The US agency is a different organisation altogether. The loans that we receive from the United States aid agencies and development fund are separate altogether. This loan does not include that. This is a loan from the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association; also, some loan is given to us by the International

Finance Corporation which is also an affiliate of the World Bank.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In the light of the comment made by the World Bank so far as our agricultural projects are concerned, may I may whether in asking for aid any request has has been made for some of our irrigation and power projects which are more economical and which also bring more revenue to the Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This question which relates to irrigation loans and all the loans which are given to projects or non-project sectors are under negotiation and consideration. It is not possible for me to give the details as to how much will be done in the agricultural sector. because the main question related to the loans this year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस लोन में से कितना स्टील इंडस्ट्री पर खर्च हुआ है और कितना प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर खर्च हुआ है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जो सारा लोन मिला है उसके बारे में आपका सवाल है, या जो लोन इस साल मिला है उसके बारे में ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो सारा लोन मिला है उसके बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल में तो हम इस साल के लोन का जिक्र कर रहे हैं ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इस बार जो लोन मिला है, वह अभी बंटा तो नहीं है, पर उसके लिए ख्याल किया जाता है कि वह स्टील इंडस्ट्री, रेलवे और कलकत्ता की इंटेरिम वाटर सप्लाई स्कीम पर खर्च किया जाये । यह चीज अभी जेर गौर है । और फिर कुछ नान-प्राजेक्ट लोन के बारे में भी बातचीत चल रही है कंस्ट्रक्शन इक्विपमेंट लेने के लिए और कुछ कमरशियल वैहिकिल्स के बारे में भी बातचीत चल रही है । पर अभी यह बातचीत चल रही है इन चीजों के बारे में, कोई फाइनल फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्राइवेट सैक्टर को तो नहीं मिला ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा अब मान लीजिये टिस्को को कोई लोन मिलेगा तो वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर को तो ही मिलेगा ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government have by now reconsidered the advisability of obtaining previous parliamentary approval for foreign loans of such magnitude?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I do not think the issue arises out of this. The question has to be decided on the merits of the problem by Parliament ultimately.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that the Government thinks that the terms and conditions for World Bank loans to developing countries like India are too harsh and may I know whether this was taken up with the World Bank in one of the recent conferences by the representatives of our Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The only degree of harshness may be the question of rate of interest. The rate of interest is governed largely by the ability of the banks to borrow at a lower rate of interest. Certainly we raised the problem in regard to committal charges, which have now been reduced considerably. I do not think India, as the biggest borrower from the World Bank, can have any complaints.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी बैंक और गैर सरकारी बैंकों से जो लोन दिया गया है उसका प्रतिवर्ष कितना ब्याज हमको देना पड़ता है और ऐसे प्राइवेट बैंक इस देश में कितने हैं

जिन्होंने कि यह कर्जा दे रखा है और उस पर कितना ब्याज आता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो अलहदा है ।

श्री कछवाय : इंटरेस्ट क्या आता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस साल के कर्जे से यह सवाल सम्बन्धित है कि इस साल हम कितना कर्जा ले रहे हैं, अब यह बात कि कितना ब्याज हम देते हैं सारी दुनिया को या कितना ब्याज हम लेते हैं यह तो बिल्कुल एक अलहदा बात है ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether these loans for the private sector will be channelised through any of the Government financial institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation or will be given directly to the party concerned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: World Bank loans are generally paid directly.

Bird and Co.

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*528. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bird and Company, Calcutta is facing several prosecutions after the searches in their offices some months back;

(b) if so, the specific charges against them; and

(c) whether heavy fines have been imposed on them by the customs department?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). No prosecutions have been launched so far. The cases in respect of this company are under investigation or adjudication.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that a show-cause notice by the Calcutta customs has been issued on November 30 in respect of Rallis under-invoicing of exports worth crores and this is in addition to another notice which was issued for Rs. 1 crore? If so, may I know what are the other charges in addition to this against this firm?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will not be able to give the amount. Two sets of enquiries are going on, one in regard to customs offences and the other in regard to foreign exchange offences. We have reached a fairly advanced stage in regard to certain customs offences and a show-cause notice has been issued. The enquiry will be conducted by a senior officer of the Government. In regard to foreign exchange offences, I think we are awaiting the completion of the proceedings in regard to the customs offences.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that another charge against this particular firm is that apart from the under-invoicing, there has been some allegation of company law violation by the company and one such allegation is that Sir Edward Benthal himself has drawn huge money and repatriated it in foreign currency? May I know how far this is correct?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not met him yet.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि सरकार के एक बहुत बड़े रिटायर्ड अफ़सर भी इस में मौजूद हैं और उन्हीं की सहायता से यह कम्पनी ग़ैरकानूनी काम करने में सफल हुई है ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any high retired officer of the Government involved and whether through his complicity this has been possible?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no information.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In an earlier reply to a question regarding Bird and Company, the Minister stated that no names of any persons appear in the books that were seized from this company. May I know whether the names of certain persons including the ex-Auditor General of India and the former Chief Minister of Orissa have appeared in the letters that have been seized from this company during the search, and since this matter involves not only under-invoicing but also violation of the Companies Act may I know whether Government think it proper to entrust the enquiry to the Special Police Establishment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Certain proceedings have been initiated in this matter according to the law. I have nothing further to add.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the first part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: That is under enquiry whether names of some particular persons also appear.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Earlier they made a statement that no names appear in the books that were seized. This is a specific question whether they have seized letters in which these names appear.

Mr. Speaker: The letters must be with the investigating authority.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have said that in the books there is no mention of names. It creates confusion.

Mr. Speaker: That will be known after investigation.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस बर्ड एंड कम्पनी के खिलाफ़ कम्पनी कानून को तोड़ने के और अनेक भ्रष्टाचारों के आरोप हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि इस कम्पनी की हिम्मत कानून तोड़ने के लिए इसलिए हुई कि राज्यों और केन्द्र के मंत्रियों के लड़के जिनकी कि बाजार कीमत कम है वहां ज्यादा रुपयों पर नौकरी कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप इनफ़ारमेशन दे रहे हैं ।

Shri Bade: In regard to (c), whether heavy fines have been imposed on them by the customs department, you have said that the matter is under investigation or adjudication and a show-cause notice has been given.

Mr. Speaker: The question also has to be addressed to the Chair.

Shri Bade: I am sorry, Sir. I want to know whether in the show-cause notice any fine is mentioned and if so what is the amount?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of fine, if it is necessary, at all, would arise only after the adjudication is completed. I have said a very senior officer of the Central Board of Revenue is being appointed to go into the matter.

Shri Buta Singh: Since the company has been passing through so many hands, may I know who at present is the person or persons controlling the affairs of the company?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I suppose the Managing Director and the Board of Directors.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has found out whether some close relatives of some Central or State Ministers are employed by this firm? Does Government have any information on that?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not in a position either to affirm or to deny this allegation. I think we are about 47 or 48 people and many of us have children. Maybe they would be employed, I do not know.

Some Hon. Members: We could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: He says he is not in a position either to contradict or to affirm this aspersion. There are 47 or 48 . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In this House, you remember, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am talking to one and the other Member is standing and beginning to talk. No; I will request hon. Members to conform to this that unless an hon. Member is identified, he should not begin to talk and when one is on his legs, the other should not stand up. This may kindly be observed.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know from the Minister whether he will find out and inform the House?

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly find it out?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know. Maybe somebody is employed. Maybe somebody has been employed for a long time. All that I can tell hon. Members opposite is this. So far as Government is concerned, the law will be enforced without fear or favour, without being influenced in any manner. I cannot say anything more than that.

Mr. Speaker: Members are anxious that this information may be collected and given to them.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will try.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you will remember in this House it was definitely mentioned during the course of the discussion and we know it for a fact, that a Minister's son is employed there. Our contention in this particular case is because a Minister's son was involved, they were implicated. That is why we wanted to know the name of the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said that the enquiry is going on and he will try to collect the information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no enquiry on the conduct of the Minister's son.

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो बहुत दिनों का पुराना किस्सा है । उनको पता होना चाहिये था मिनिस्टर्ज के छोकरों के बारे में ।

Shri Nath Pai: Is the Minister aware of a statement made either by the Chairman, Managing Director or somebody equally highly placed as a spokesman of the company to the effect that they have not received any show-cause notice, or any kind of charge against them as reported in the press, but if and when they do they will give a proper reply to that? Is there any truth in their contention that they were not officially interrogated or investigated?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as I am concerned, I know that the investigation has been carried on by the Customs officers in Calcutta. The matter has come up in regard to..... (*Interruption*). The hon. Member may please listen to me. If he is not interested, I shall sit down. I will repeat it for the benefit of the hon. Member so that he might not put another question. The whole matter was investigated by the customs officers in Calcutta. It reached a stage at which adjudication proceedings had to be started. My Secretary consulted me about it and I have suggested that a high-power man from the Centre might be sent for that purpose so that nobody could say he has been influenced one way or the other. That is all I know about it. I have told my Secretary that we should issue a show-cause notice.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Two show-cause notices were issued already.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Let me finish my story. The point is the people concerned wanted to see me. I said the proper person to see in this connection is the Secretary of the Department. I think the Secretary of

the Department saw somebody connected with the firm. They have been told that this official has been appointed and he will take up the adjudication proceedings shortly. Beyond that, I am not in a position to say anything.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any inquiry has been instituted against another European firm which has been recently found to be indulging in the same activity?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In the course of investigation, both in regard to customs offences and foreign exchange offences, many firms have come into the picture. I think the total number is about 17. Some of them may be European and some of them may have European names. To my knowledge—perhaps I am not quite accurate—investigations are going on against 17 firms.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Bade: Sir, I what to raise a point of order. The press-note mentions a sum of Rs. 11 crores but the Minister says nothing about it. Sir, I want your guidance in this respect whether we should believe the press-note or the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He has got only the press-note. The Minister says he has asked that something might be done. It might have been done.

Shri Bade: The amount is mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के स्नातक

*५२९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेदिक और ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के स्नातकों के सम्बन्ध में महाबलेश्वर कांफ्रेंस में किये गये निर्णय को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मिश्रित चिकित्सा पद्धति की शिक्षा देने वाले कालिजों में छात्रों की संख्या कम हो गई है ;

(ग) क्या मिश्रित चिकित्सा पद्धति की शिक्षा देने वाले कालिजों की बन्द करने के विरुद्ध सरकार को कुछ ज्ञापन मिले हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० ब० स० रानू) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल टी २०९४।६३]

(ख) सूचना राज्य सरकारों । संघ क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2094/63].

(b) Information is being obtained from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो पाठ्य-क्रम कालेजों में चल रहे होते हैं जब उन में कोई परिवर्तन किया जाता है तो जो विद्यार्थी दूसरे या तीसरे या चौथे वर्ष में पढ़ रहे होते हैं, उन पर उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, पहले साल से जो प्रवेश लेना चाहते हैं, उन पर ही उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है, महाबलेश्वर में इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेते समय सरकार ने क्या विचार किया है कि

जो सैकिंड, थर्ड या फोर्थ यीअर के विद्यार्थी हैं, वे इससे एफेक्ट न हों ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The question of the integrated system of medicine was not discussed at the Mahabaleswar or Madras Conference. Only the question of Sudh Ayurvedic system was discussed. So, this question does not arise. Probably, the students who are studying in the first, second or third year of the integrated system will have to complete their courses.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मिश्रित चिकित्सा पद्धति का जो कोर्स चल रहा है उसको आयुर्वेद और एलोपथी में अलग अलग कर दिया जाये, यह निर्णय महाबलेश्वर में लिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा निर्णय लेने का आधार क्या था जब कि यह चिकित्सा पद्धति इतनी लोकप्रिय हो रही थी ? ऐसा निर्णय क्यों लिया गया जब कि कल परसों तिबिया कालेज में इसी आधार पर एक बहुत बड़ी हड़ताल हो चुकी है ?

Shri D. S. Raju: In pursuance f the resolution passed by the Central Council of Health in Mahabaleswar, one Sudh Ayurvedic Education Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Vyas was appointed. That Committee submitted its report, which was again considered in the second Central Council of Health meeting held recently at Madras and it was approved. Now this resolution is being communicated to the State Governments for their acceptance.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि कम्बाइंड सिस्टम से जो डाक्टर पास हो गए हैं, उनको सरकार नौकरी देती नहीं है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि अभी डाक्टरों की और ज्यादा कमी हो गई है ? क्या कम्बाइंड कोर्स को फिर से कंटिन्यू करने का शासन विचार कर रहा है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For the time being the Central Council of Health has taken a decision with regard to Sudh. Ayurvedic committee. In future, only Sudh Ayurvedic study will come into force.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वश्चन ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आयुर्वद के बारे में एक बहुत जरूरी सवाल था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी आपका सवाल है ।

Ghaggar River

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*530. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 636 on the 12th September, 1963 and state the decision taken in regard to the scheme which was under consideration to prevent the loss due to the floods in the Ghaggar River in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The scheme prepared by the Rajasthan Government was modified after scrutiny and is now estimated to cost Rs. 321.14 lakhs. Work on the scheme, which has been technically cleared, is expected to be taken up in January 1964.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस साल इस घग्घर नदी के फ्लड से वहां की फसलों को कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: From the year 1959 the floods have been increasing. On an average, the damages are estimated to be about half a crore of rupees.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक यह उम्मीद रखी जाए कि यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा और हमारी फसलें बच जायेंगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are anxious to complete the work as soon as possible. The only limitation is finding the re-

sources for the project. At the moment we are estimating that the work will be completed before the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the old dam at Otto will be strengthened or a new dam will be constructed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are two proposals. One is to increase the height of Otto Weir by 3 ft. which is still under consideration. This is with a view to take the canal from Otto and divert the water to Ghaggar to make use of this water lower down the Rajasthan canal for bringing more areas under irrigation.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know whether the Punjab Government has submitted a scheme for controlling the Ghaggar river in Punjab territory for supplying water to Chandigarh for irrigation purposes? If so, may I know whether this scheme is likely to materialise during the next Plan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the Punjab Government has prepared a scheme to construct a dam across Ghaggar in order to give water supply to Chandigarh town and for irrigation purposes. The investigation so far undertaken indicates that the dam will be very costly. Therefore, some alternative dam sites have been proposed. They are still under investigation.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Instead of having flood control measures in a piece-meal way, may I know whether Government propose to have an integrated plan for the entire country, so far as flood control is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Let us now confine ourselves to Ghaggar river.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Ghaggar river scheme is being taken up separately or the adjoining river basin scheme will also be taken up?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Ghaggar river starts from Himachal Pradesh and flows through Punjab and Rajasthan. The diversion scheme will be at the boundary when the river enters Rajasthan. At the moment, the project is taken up by the Rajasthan Government form its own Plan allocation. We are contending that the cost must be borne by Punjab also. It has to be decided.

Foreign Exchange

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*531. **Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of foreign exchange resources and how the position reflects the policy adopted by Government to conserve our foreign exchange; and

(b) the expected trend in course of the current year?

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) In the period April to December, 1963, the decline in our foreign exchange reserves was Rs. 13 crores as against a decline of Rs. 54 crores in the same period last year. This comparative betterment of the situation has been due to a better export performance, a less disadvantageous situation in respect of current invisibles and a larger absorption of foreign aid. The first two factors are largely a result of Government policies while the third factor is a result of the willingness of aid-giving countries to give us part of their assistance on a non-project (and hence more readily drawable) basis.

(b) On present expectations we may end the year 1963-64 with about the same level of reserves as at the beginning of the year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what amount of foreign exchange we have been able to recover from those who have their assets in the foreign banks and whether more declarations have been made in 1963 and, if so, the total amount declared?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have those figures with me at the present moment.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal with the Government to abolish this system for the persons going abroad?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister says that this comparative betterment of the situation has been due to the increase in exports and also the utilisation of aid. May I know whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to further curb the imports so that the position may be further balanced?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We try to restrict imports as much as possible. In a developing economy, the import requirements of the country are the import of machinery and capital goods which cannot be restricted. It can only be restricted to a certain extent. We try to see that all possible restraint is exercised and the check is imposed on the imports. But the basic necessities have to be imported.

Shri Heda: May I know to what extent the gap between obtaining the foreign aid or foreign exchange and the utilisation of the same is responsible for the present conditions and what measures are being taken so that the foreign aid utilisation is more?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is a fact that out of the total foreign exchange available to us by various loans, a large proportion has not been utilised. But we are making every effort to see that better utilisation is made. As I said in my main answer, the situation regarding better utilisation of even the project loans has been improving. This year, when the consortium met, we actually brought it for their consideration that we would like to have more non-project aid, untied loans so that we can exercise a little flexibility in our economic development. They have agreed to provide a bigger amount of non-project and untied loan and I think we shall be in a better position to utilise it.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: It has been stated that due to the betterment of our export trade, the foreign exchange situation is improving. I would like to know from the Government what special measures they have taken to diversify our exports which are mainly tied up with the low economic growth countries like U.K. and U.S.A. so as to attract some of the Communist countries which have high economic growth.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): That question has to be addressed to the Minister of International Trade.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि यदि सरकार मोटर गाड़ियों की इम्पोर्ट, घड़ियों की इम्पोर्ट और लग्जरी गुड्स की इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर दे तथा जो यहां के लोग विदेशों में जाकर व्यर्थ घूमते हैं और खर्च करते हैं, उसको बन्द कर दे तो हमारी करोड़ों रुपयों की बचत हो जाएगी ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Warior: May I know, in the context of better foreign exchange position, whether the Finance Ministry has agreed to relax some of the import restrictions originally contemplated for this year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, all that we can say is that we have reached a plateau so far as foreign exchange is concerned and, I think, vigilance has to be exercised all the time in regard to the expenditure of foreign exchange.

Industrial Finance Corporation

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*532. { **Shri Kappen:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Heda:
Shri Anjanappa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. G. Thengondar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the Industrial Finance Corporation into a Development Bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government's intentions regarding the establishment of a Development Bank and its relationship ith the Industrial Finance Corporation will be placed before the House in he shape of a Bill.

Shri Kappen: May I know what will be the capital structure, the share capital and all that of this Bank?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to suggest to the hon. Member, if I may, that all this will find a place in the Bill and he could wait for it.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the foreign exchange granted to the Industrial Finance Corporation has been less than the foreign exchange granted to the private sector as a result of which the work of the Industrial Finance Corporation in the development programme has b 'n hampered?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not quite understand the import of the question. Does the hon. Member mean the foreign exchange granted by Government or foreign exchange loans given by organisations abroad?

Shri Warior: The foreign exchange which the Government got for the Industrial Finance Corporation by either direct negotiation or by guaranteeing had been less than what they had sought and hence their work is hampered.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of obtaining foreign exchange for the Industrial Finance Corporation is a matter in which Government is not the sole party. The Industrial Finance Corporation has to put out its programme and the people who give loans have to approve of it. It is not the Government alone which can get more money for the Industrial Finance Corporation in the shape of foreign exchange. I can assure the hon. Member that we have done our best, but certain things are not entirely in the hands of the Government.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know when such a Bill is going to come before the House?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am trying very hard to introduce the Bill before the House rises. I do not know whether I will be successful.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the proposed Bill which you want to introduce, probably in the next session, will also take over the work of the N.I.D.C. along with the work taken over from the I.F.C.?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am very grateful to the hon. Member for the suggestion. I think I will examine it.

Shri Kappen: What are the special advantages of this Bank?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They will all be in the hands of the Members themselves when they see the Bill.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What would be the contemplated structure of this Bank?

Mr. Speaker: Let it come before the House.

Industrial Potentialities of Dandakaranya

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*533. { **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 513 on the 5th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, which recently completed techno-economic survey of the Dandakaranya area regarding its industrial potentialities; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Dandakaranya Development Authority has been asked to examine the recommendations contained in the Report. After the observations of the Dandakaranya Development Authority have been received, the mater will be considered further.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I have been told that a certain section of non-agricultural displaced families will be settled in Dandakaranya. May I know the number of such families which have been settled there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That doesn't arise.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority is likely to establish certain industries based on minerals and forestry available in the area, as has been suggested by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a big report covering an expenditure of over Rs. 600 crores. A large number of industries have been suggested It will take a long time for the D.D.A. to give us a report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from having the small industries and employing displaced persons in them, I would like to know whether any gainful employment has been found out for the displaced persons, or is it that they are still being paid unemployment doles in Dandakaranya?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon. Member would table a question on the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Dandakaranya, I would gladly answer it. But the main question here has to do with the Report.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some industrialists made a complete survey of the area and suggested some industries to be established there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They may have done so. I have no knowledge. What I wish to say is that this report which has just been received covers large aspects of the development of Dandakaranya, and the council has made very useful suggestions. It has even suggested that the Dandakaranya Development Authority should be converted into a corporation and should be given charge of all these industries. But these industries, as I have just stated, are spread over a long period, namely from 1963 to 1975 involving an expenditure of about Rs. 646 crores. It is a big thing which has to be examined very carefully.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Apart from small industries which the Dandakaranya Development Authority wants to set up in that zone, are they contemplating to start any big industries there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The main question has nothing to do with the Dandakaranya Development Authority The question is:

"whether Government have since examined the recommen-

dations made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. . . . ."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister can answer this part of the question namely whether any big industry is going to be started there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: By the Dandakaranya Authority? No, not for the time being.

One-Room Quarters

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*535 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose a ban on the construction of one-room quarters for low paid Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). It has been decided to build two room quarters with an independent W.C. and bath for Class IV personnel. About 800 such two room quarters are already under construction on Panchkuin Road in New Delhi.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the total number of one room quarters built so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea. They must have been built long before my time. I have no idea.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any addition would be provided to the one room quarters which have been constructed so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have no such proposal under consideration at the moment.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether these quarters will be fitted with electric fans either in one room or in both the rooms?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are not providing any ceiling fans in class IV quarters, but Government have decided that loans can be given and we can provide the plugs for table fans; but there is no proposal at the moment for providing ceiling fans.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि शाहजहां रोड पर जो फ्लेट बने हैं उनमें से हर एक पर ४८,००० रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा है, जब कि इतने रुपये में छोटे तीन क्वार्टर तैयार हो सकते थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो बिल्कुल अलाहिदा है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the one-roomed tenement is considered undesirable by Government on account of inspaciousness or non-privacy?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: With the expansion of the population and the growth that is taking place, one-roomed tenement has been generally condemned as unsocial and so on and so forth. That is one reason which we are taking into consideration, and we have decided that we should provide two-roomed quarters even for the lower category of Government servants.

Shri Kapur Singh: I wanted to know whether it was because of inspaciousness or non-privacy.

Mr. Speaker: The term 'unsocial' includes both the grounds which he has mentioned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister has said on and so forth'. What is meant by 'so on and so forth'?

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government intend to provide its citizens with more living epace or privacy?

Mr. Speaker: Inspaciousness as well as non-privacy are both covered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister said 'unsocial and so on and so forth'. What does he mean 'so on and so forth'?

Mr. Speaker: All that phrase includes only the two grounds which the hon. Member had mentioned earlier.

Shri Warior: In view of the fact that Government have now accepted the principle of providing two-roomed tenements for their employees, may I know whether those living in the existing one-room tenements will not be required to pay the rent which is recarved from them now, but they will be asked to pay only half the rent?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Since Government have decided on the policy that even class IV servants must have two-roomed tenements, the hon. Member wants to know whether the rent that is being charged for one-roomed tenements at present will be reduced to half.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The rents are assessed under a formula laid down in Fundamental Rule 45-A. The rents are fixed under that formula. May I point out for the information of the House that the rents for the houses which are allotted to Government servants are very highly subsidised?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When Government have shown an undesirable and anti-welfare-State tendency recently as in the case of the Lodi House hostel, to build rooms of the size of 14 feet x 8½ feet, ill-ventilated and windowless rooms, which have rightly been called a rabbit-hutch, and charge exorbitant rates of Rs. 130 per month, is there any hope that these low-paid employees, or even, middle income group employees with salaries of the order of Rs. 500—can ever get such rooms at reasonable rent?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that there is a formula under which the rents for these rooms are charged and they are highly subsidised. Now, the hon. Member is going on to something else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But why should these other middle class employees pay Rs. 130 per month as rent?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot take up the case of the other employees at present on this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a rabbit-hutch which they have built.

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय कितने क्वार्टर बन चुके हैं और कितने बनने हैं । और सब कर्मचारियों की तादाद को देखते हुए कितने और मकान बनाने की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहां तक क्वार्टर्स का ताल्लुक है, मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि इस वक्त आठ सौ के करीब बना रहे हैं । जहां तक क्लास फोर एम्पलाइज का ताल्लुक है, उनकी तादाद मुझे जबानी याद नहीं है, लेकिन उन में से ४० या ५० फी सदी ऐसे होंगे जिनको हम अभी तक एकोमोडेशन नहीं दे सके हैं ।

चेचक उन्मूलन योजना

*५३६. **श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को चेचक उन्मूलन योजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण देने और उस काम में उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रशिक्षण कब से आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० स० राजू) : (क) से (ग): चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को प्रभावकारी बनाने के

साधन के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया गया था कि वे स्कूल के अध्यापकों, स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों, ग्राम सेवकों आदि जैसे कर्मचारियों को ३ से ४ सप्ताह तक सेवायें लें ताकि वे नियमित वैक्सीनेटरों के काम में हाथ बटा सकें। इस सुझाव पर राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की, यह हमें मालूम नहीं है ।

(a) to (c). As a measure for intensifying the Smallpox eradication campaign, a suggestion was made to the State Governments to harness the services of such personnel as school teachers, health workers, village level workers etc. for a period of three to four weeks to augment the strength of the regular vaccinators. No information is available in regard to the action taken by the State Governments on this suggestion.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : देश में जो चेचक का प्रकोप है, उसके उन्मूलन के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have got the small-pox eradication programme, and it is going on now. We hope that it would be completed by the end of 1965.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : उसका उन्मूलन कब तक हो जाएगा ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Immediately after this eradication programme is completed, we hope that small-pox will be eradicated from the country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What were the instructions communiated to the State Governments, and why have the State Governments not sent any reply, and why has it taken them such a long time to send their replies?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The instrutions were communicated during the last small-pox eradication week.

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दुनिया में ऐसे देश हैं जहां चेचक नहीं होती ? यदि हां, तो वे कौन से देश हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस वक्त नहीं बतला सकते कि सारी दुनिया में किन किन देशों में चेचक नहीं होती ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो टीचर चेचक उन्मूलन में लगाये गये हैं, उनकी सेवायें कितने दिन तक चेचक उन्मूलन के लिए ली जाएंगी, और जितने समय तक वे इस काम में लगे रहेंगे उतने समय तक बच्चों की पढ़ाई का क्या होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that if the teachers are engaged in small-pox eradication work, then they may not have time to teach children, and he wants to know whether the education of the children would not suffer on account of that.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Wherever possible there is supposed to be one week's training at the block level so that they can help the regular vaccinators. That was the idea.

Assistance to West Bengal

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*537. { **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** / **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the assistance given in the first three years of the Third Plan to the State of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the difficulty by releasing the promised amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. There has been no shortfall in the Central Assistance given to the State for 1961-62. For 1962-63 provisional payments have been made and final sanctions will be issued shortly on the

basis of details which were received a few days ago from the State Government. For 1963-64, no final sanction of Central assistance under any head of development has so far been made; but ways and means advances have been released towards this assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it not a fact that the Central assistance promised in 1961-62 was Rs. 23 crores of which Rs. 9·1 crores was given leaving a residue of Rs. 3.9 crores; in 1961-62, Rs. 26:4 crores was promised Rs. 23·7 crores was given, leaving a residue of Rs. 2·7 crores—that means in two years a residue of Rs. 6·6 crores?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hon. Member is not quite correct but very nearly correct.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister says that she is very nearly correct. Let him give the correct figure. The Minister is supposed to give the correct figure.

Mr. Speaker: But somebody should ask for it. She does not ask the correct figure; my difficulty is that she was giving information and not asking for any information.

Shri Jaipal Singh: But it is not only the questioner who is interested in the answers; the entire House is interested.

Mr. Speaker: I can allow answers only to questions asked.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask the question: What is the total amount of money that the Centre promised to West Bengal in the last two years and what is the amount paid?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the matter is not yet settled and accounts have not yet been fully furnished. I said that she was very nearly correct because the difference would be in the matter of lakhs.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total amount of loans advanced by the Centre to the State Government of West Bengal so far and to what extent have they defaulted in timely payment of their instalments?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry I have not got the figures with me—the total loans to various State Governments. But I can certainly beg of the hon. Members not to ask about defaults by States.

Shri Tyagi: When granting further loans to any State do Government take into account their capacity to repay?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The whole scheme is that the loans taken are invested in certain fixtures and since fixtures are created one must presume that there is capacity to repay. There is no question of default here in the sense of a private party and bank. It is a matter of mutual adjustment

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the performance of the State Government of West Bengal in the last 2½ years is the highest as shown in the Third Plan, and in that case would he take steps to see that the shortfall is met as they have spent their full amount?

Mr. Speaker: In the first question, information is given; in the second a suggestion for action is given.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the West Bengal Government has spent more than its matching contribution and has asked for further help or loan and, if so, what will the Government do in the matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir; not only West Bengal but every State Government in India is asking for further assistance and the trouble about it is that I can only give such assistance as there is in the Budget excepting the ways and means advance. Otherwise I have to come to this House for supplementary

demands. I would like to explain the position further. The 1961-62 accounts will be settled in a few days; the 1962-63 accounts will take some time because they have not furnished all the figures. In 1963-64, I think very nearly Rs. 18 crores had been given to them, as monetary advances as against promised assistance. The final figures will be available only when they prepare their budget. Ways and means advances are given to the States if they are in need.

The fact about West Bengal Government is that when late Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy was alive he said that he would like to do something on his own outside the Plan for which he will not ask for Central assistance. That has probably taken shape and they now find that they could not fully finance it and bring it up to fruition. The demand is being made for further assistance on that ground and that is being considered. Whether we will be in a position to give assistance or not, it is not possible for me to say in the House just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Bengal wherein he has said that not even fifty per cent of what has been demanded from the Centre by the State has been given to them and, if so, the reason for the discrimination?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My attention has not been specifically drawn to this statement of the Chief Minister and I do not think it is correct for him or anybody to say that only fifty per cent of what has been demanded had been given. It is still less correct to say that not even 50 per cent had been granted.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The Finance Minister said that the States are being helped for ways and means payments but we read in the newspapers two weeks ago that the Centre had advised certain State Governments that there are limits up to which they can borrow from the Reserve Bank. Is this not a contradiction of the statement that the Centre will help the States for ways and means position?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not see how these two things contradict. It often happens that they overborrow from the Reserve Bank in which case the Centre gives a ways and means advance. The two things are related only that way.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether this tremendous increase on the demand for Central assistance by various States including West Bengal is the result of statutory Central assistance having no proportion whatever to discretionary assistance?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not in a position to make any statement on that question.

Evacuee Properties in Delhi

*539. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of houses in Delhi which are evacuee properties are still in occupation of unauthorised persons or sub-letees;

(b) if so, the reasons for not getting these properties vacated from the unauthorised residents and taken over; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against the illegal occupants?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, but the number is not likely to be large.

(b) and (c). Eviction proceedings are initiated against a person who trespasses into evacuee property after it has been programmed for auction or has defaulted in the matter of payment of rent. The properties are generally disposed of without giving

any status to the un-authorised occupants.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Palai Central Bank

*534. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 112 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the payment made till now to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank; and

(b) the liquidation expenditure incurred up-to-date?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) According to the information received from the Official Liquidator, a sum of Rs. 486·04 lakhs (including Rs. 22·99 lakhs remitted to the companies liquidation account) was paid to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank upto the 31st October, 1963.

(b) The expenditure incurred upto 31st October, 1963, amounted to Rs. 13·66 lakhs.

Recovery of Income Tax

*538. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated percentage rate of failure in recovery of income-tax due to mal-practices and other evasive tactics adopted by the assessees; and

(b) the measures that Government propose to take to counter these evasive tactics and recover the full amount of income-tax assessable according to Law?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Government regrets that it is not possible to make such an estimate.

(b) A number of special circles and central circles have been created to deal specifically with cases of tax evasion. The problem of tax evasion was examined in detail by the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government in 1958. The legislative measures recommended by the Committee have been incorporated in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which has come into force from 1st April, 1962.

Finance Commission

*540. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint another Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The period covered by the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission is due to expire at the end of 1965-66. Accordingly, the fourth Finance Commission will have to be constituted in time for its recommendations to become available for regulating the provisions to be made in the Budget for 1966-67.

Search in a Foreign Insurance Co., Bombay

*541. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of a Foreign Insurance Company was searched by the Directorate of Enforcement in Bombay;

(b) the reason for this search;

(c) whether anything incriminating was discovered; and

(d) the action, if any, proposed to be taken against any person or persons?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The search was conducted, as the Enforcement Directorate had reason to

believe that the Insurance Company in question was indulging in violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations. Some documents were recovered as a result of the search. Investigation into the case is in progress and action, as may be necessary, will be taken when the investigation concludes.

West Asian Sailing Craft

*542. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a West Asian Sailing Craft was fired at and seized by the customs and Excise personnel on suspicion of smuggling of watches and gold on Saturday, the 23rd November, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and/or killed in the firing; and

(c) the extent of smuggled goods seized?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Early in the morning of the 22nd November, 1963 a mechanised sailing craft of Dubai registration, suspected to be engaged in the carriage of contraband, was fired at by I.N.S. vessel SARAYU when it failed to stop for Customs inspection despite being directed to do so. The sailing craft has been seized by the Customs authorities.

(b) Two persons were injured in the firing. They were treated at a Bombay hospital and were discharged on the 2nd December, 1963.

(c) 11,766 watches valued at approximately Rs. 10 lakhs (c.i.f.) were seized.

Decisions on Chanda Committee's Recommendations in respect of Excise levy and Collection System

543. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions, if any, taken by Government on Chanda Committee's recommendations on excise levy and collection system; and

(b) the major modification to be made in the system in view of these decisions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The recommendations made by the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee are under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन

*५४४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री कछवाय :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यों को तेजी से करने के लिये योजना आयोग ने कुछ और सुझाव दिए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिए किए गए आवंटन में कुछ और रकम बढ़ाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या और कदम उठाने का विचार है ;

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने योजना आयोग

की सहमति से ग्रामीण क्षत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यों को तेजी से करने के लिए सुझाव दिये हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का पुनर्गठन किया जा चुका है । राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इसे तेजी से कार्यान्वित करे । कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार सुझाया गया है कि प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय योजना अवधियों में चलायी गयी योजनाओं का तर्कसम्मत विस्तार किया जाये और उसमें ये बातें भी सम्मिलित हैं :—

(१) विस्तार शिक्षा (२) सामान्य सामाजिक प्रणाली के रूप में विवाहित दम्पत्तियों को गर्भरोधकों की उपलब्धि की सुविधायें, वन्ध्यीकरण सुविधाओं का विस्तार (३) प्रति गांव एक पुरुष तथा क महिला अवेतनिक कार्यकर्ता की व्यवस्था (४) प्रति १०,००० जन संख्या के पीछे एक वैतनिक महिला कार्यकर्ता की व्यवस्था, यह कार्यकर्त्ता प्रसूति और बाल स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन दोनों प्रकार की सेवायें देगी (५) प्रति ३०,००० जन संख्या के पीछे एक वेतनिक पुरूष कार्यकर्ता की व्यवस्था (६) ब्लाक हैड क्वार्टरों में एक कम्प्यूटर की व्यवस्था करके सांख्यिकी मूल्यांकन सेवाओं को बढ़ाना (७) प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाना (८) जैविक तथा जनांकिकी संचार की अनुसंधान गति-विस्तार

गर्भ रोधकों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन ।

Searches Made by Enforcement Directorate

*545. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 109 on the 17th August,1963 and state the progress made in the investigations in the affairs of the business houses whose premises were searched by Enforcement Directorate for suspicion of defrauding the country by under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The searches of the business houses referred to in the reply to Starred Question No. 109 on the 17th August, 1963 were conducted by the Customs or Land Customs authorities and not by the Enforcement Directorate. These cases are under investigation or adjudication.

Company Law Administration

*546. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sidheswar Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a corporate sector for administration of Company Law Department; and

(b) if so, the special advantages likely to accrue as a resut of new arrangements?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) It is proposed to set up a Board of Company Law Administration in accordance with the provisions contained in clause 4 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1963 which was introduced in the House on the 26th November, 1963.

(b) It is expected that the new arrangement will result in better and more convenient administration of the Companies Act.

Macleod and Co.

*547. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will be Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Macleod and Co. Calcutta had expressed their inability to pay the fine of Rs. 17 lakhs imposed by the Customs Department;

(b) if so, whether Government asked the Central Board of Revenue to accept this fine in the form of Bond and not cash; and

(c) the reason for this decision and whether the Company has been issued with any notice for immediate payment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Central Board of Revenue, in exercise of the powers vested in it under Section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962, directed the Collector of Customs, Calcutta that, pending decision on the appeal filed by the firm with the Board, the fines and penalties imposed on the company need not be collected in cash and that instead, the amounts should be secured by bonds executed by the firm and an authorisation to be executed by the firm in favour of the Collector of Customs, authorising him to receive certain amount claimed to be due to the firm from the Iron & Steel Controller.

(c) The decision referred to above was taken on a request received from the Company, expressing its inability to pay the fines and penalities in cash. In view of the aforesaid decision, the question of enforcing payment of the penalities will not arise until the appeals have been decided.

Aid From West Germany

*548. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has been signed for the utilisation of West German aid of Rs. 40.06 crores for the Third Year of the current Plan; and

(b) if so, for which projects it is to be utilised and how it would be divided amongst various projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Pleased in Library. See No.* LT-2095/63]

Research on Cholera

*549. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the progress made in the research for eradication of cholera in the country?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Indian Council of Medical Research has established a Cholera Research Centre in Calcutta to carry out continuous research on various aspects of the problem of cholera with a view to developing ultimately practical measures for the control of the disease. Based on complete study of the metabolic changes in a large series of Cholera patients, the underlying nature of the disease has been fully elucidated. New light has been thrown on the degree and severity of the imbalance in blood and tissue electrolytes. The occurrence of acidosis in Cholera as one of the most severe complicating factors has been thoroughly investigated. Based on these observations an

effective method of treatment of Cholera, at various stages, has been evolved. It is now believed that instead of the administration of hypertonic saline, the infusion of Cholera saline in combination with sodium lactate, etc., offers many advantages. The scientific basis of administering green coconut water in the management of Cholera has been put on a firm pedestal.

Early studies had indicated that the immunity conferred by anti-cholera inoculation is not of a long duration. It was believed to afford protection for a variable period extending from 6 months to 1 year. Detailed chemical and immunological studies of the organisms have yielded valuable information as to the most suitable strains for the manufature of cholera vaccine.

Sufficient knowledge is now available in India for the prevention, control and treatment of not only individual cases of Cholera but of its wider ramification in the community.

Employees of Accountant General, Bhubaneswar

1511. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of all categories working under the Accountant General's Office at Bhubaneswar (Orissa); and

(b) the number of employees provided with family quarters till the end of October, 1963?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 655.

(b) 408.

Homoeopathic System of Medicine

1512. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that her Ministry has decided to give subsidy to Homoeopathic System of Medicine;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Central Government gives financial assistance by way of grants to Homoeopathic Institutions for the following purposes:

(i) Establishment, upgrading and/or improvement of teaching institutions. The pattern of Central assistance for this purpose is to the extent of 75% for meeting the non-recurring expenditure and 50% of the recurring expenditure.

(ii) Research:

(a) Clinical Research—Central assistance is given at Rs. 2,000/- per annum per bed.

(b) Other schemes of research on the merits of each scheme.

The grants are given on the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee set up by the Ministry of Health.

Registration of Opticians

1513. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about the 26th March, 1963 a representation was sent to her for the registration of opticians and for the establishment of training colleges at Delhi and other big cities and also for appointment of a Board to control the profession and training of opticians; and

(b) if so, the action taken or being taken on the said representation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The views of the States have been called for mainly on the question of the setting up of a Board for controlling the profession.

The Government of India are giving financial assistance for the establishment of training centres.

Foreign Exchange for Studies Abroad

1514. { **Shri Kapur Singh:** / **Shrimati Shashank Manjari:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table an up-to-date list of non-technical courses and foreign institutions so far approved by Government for the purpose of release of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Except for the various branches of Medicine and Engineering, all other subjects are treated, for exchange control purposes, as non-technical. Study of these subjects abroad is eligible for the release of foreign exchange unless the subjects fall in the "banned" list. A list of these "banned" subjects as they stand at present is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2096/63].

From October, 1963, studies in these subjects are permitted at all reputed Institutions abroad.

Water Supply in Madras State

1515. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Government of Madras for protected water supply during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, so far; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase such assistance on account of high incidence of Cholera in the **State?**

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Loans amounting to Rs. 111.86 lakhs and Rs. 134·72 lakhs have been paid during 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively, to the Government of Madras for the implementation of Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. A sum of Rs. 265 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose during 1963-64.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 100·43 lakhs and Rs. 87.52 lakhs have been paid to the Madras Government as Central assistance during 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively, for all State Plan schemes under the Health Sector including Rural Water Supply Schemes. An amount of Rs. 100.80 lakhs has been allocated during 1963-64 for all State Plan schemes. It is not possible to indicate the figures separately for rural water supply schemes, as according to the existing procedure for release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned for broad groups or categories of schemes.

(b) No.

Jewellery Factory

1516. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the decision, if any, taken on the question of starting a 22 carat gold jewellery factory for manufacturing gold ornaments for export?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Government of India have no proposal under consideration for starting a 22 carat gold jewellery factory for manufacturing gold ornaments for export.

"Safety Park" for Children in New Delhi

1517. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to construct a novel "Safety Park" for children, which will be the only one of its kind in the country; and

(b) if so, where this park will be located and its financial implications?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A traffic park is being constructed on Irwin Road. This will have roads, road crossings, traffic signals, filling stations and several other amenities. This will be provided with cycles and padded cars and children will be trained in traffic rules almost under the actual conditions they will meet on the roads.

(b) The proposed 'Safety Park' for children will be located in a Park opposite Gurdwara Bangla Sahib, New Delhi. No financial implications are involved in this project as it is being donated by Messrs. Burmah Shell.

Liquidity Resources

1518. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies of international liquidity resources for the last five years have been made;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether Government or the International Monetary Fund have undertaken any fresh studies for the current year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any study of international liquidity covering the past five years. The last official study of the subject was carried out by the International Monetary Fund and published in 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At the last annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund it was agreed that both the Fund and ten industrially advanced members of the Fund will conduct such studies in the course of this year. The Government of India is in close touch with studies initiated in the Fund.

T. B. Patients

1519. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees who are T.B. patients are entitled to 18 months leave by the Department for their treatment;

(b) if so, whether this is with or without pay; and

(c) if without pay, the steps Government contemplate to take to change this rule?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A permanent or quasi-permanent Government servant suffering from T.B. is eligible for the grant of leave upto 5 years made up of earned leave, half pay leave (which may be commuted at his option into full pay leave subject to certain conditions) and leave not due, as admissible to him, and the rest as extraordinary leave without pay. A temporary Government servant is eligible for the grant of earned leave and half pay leave (which may be commuted at his option into full pay leave subject to certain conditions) and extraordinary leave upto 18 months without pay.

(c) A temporary Government servant is normally entitled to extraordinary leave upto 3 months only at a time during the first three years of his service and 6 months at a time thereafter. He is deemed to have resigned his appointment if he fails to resume duty on the expiry of the maximum period of the extraordinary leave granted to him. The grant of extraordinary leave upto 18 months to temporary Government servants suffering from T.B. is thus in itself a concession as it enables them to avoid a break in their service and to return to duty after undergoing treatment. It also enables them to continue to get benefits under the medical attendance rules. Every T.B. case is a hard case and there is hardly anything substantial to differentiate the case of

Government servants from those of ordinary citizens who have to depend on their own resources to meet such expenses. In the circumstances, Government do not consider any modification in the existing rules necessary.

फिल्म कलाकारों द्वारा करापवंचन

१५२०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिल्म कलाकार अनुमानतः कितनी कर राशि का अपवंचन करते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : फिल्म कलाकार करों की कितनी रकम अदा नहीं करते, इसका अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Theft of Medicines of C.G.H.S.

1521. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conspiracy to steal and sell medicines of the Central Government Health Scheme has of late come to light;

(b) if so, the total value of the medicines so far found to have been stolen and disposed of by the conspirators and for how long they are found to have been carrying on their scheme according to preliminary police investigation report; and

(c) the number of Government employees found to be involved in the conspiracy according to preliminary investigations?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). As it was suspected that some medicines stocked in the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries were being pilfered and sold in the market by some unscrupulous employees, the Inspector General, Special Police Establishment, was requested to investigate the matter. Criminal proceedings have been launched against 12 employees, one ex-employee and some outsiders connected with chemists and druggists. Further investigations are still going on and the matter is *sub-judice*.

The total value of medicines pilfered is not known. According to figure in the Stock-registers, no loss is indicated. Suspicion that the figures had been manipulated led to the handing over of the case to the Police.

National Project Construction Corporation

1522. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
{ Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Project Construction Corporation made any profit in 1962-63; and

(b) whether its volume of work has recently decreased?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. The National Projects Construction Corporation made a profit of Rs. 22,28,764 during the year 1962-63.

(b) The Corporation executed works valued at Rs. 240.62 lakhs during the year 1962-63 against work valued at Rs. 310.41 lakhs during the year 1961-62. The Corporation has, however, been entrusted recently with further works valued at Rs. 2839 lakhs.

Ayurvedic Treatment under C.G.H.S.

1523. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees who opt for Ayurvedic treatment under Central Government Health Scheme are not attended to by other C.G.H.S. dispensaries even for minor dressing purposes, a facility which is not available in the Ayurvedic C.G.H.S.

dispensary, thus putting them into great trouble; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). At present treatment at the Ayurvedic dispensary opened under the Central Government Health Scheme is confined to medical cases only. Surgical, obstetrical or gynaecological cases are not referred to that dispensary. As such, the patient even though he may receive medical treatment from that dispensary is given other treatment including dressing, bandaging etc., if needed, at his parent dispensary.

Tista Multi-purpose Project

1524. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the Tista Multi-purpose Project;

(b) whether it is being constructed with any foreign assistance or collaboration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The investigations have been completed on the Barrage Project.

(b) At present, there is no proposal for any foreign assistance or collaboration.

(c) Does not arise.

Power Generation

1525. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1833 on the 12th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions of All India Manufacturers' Organisation that power generation should be made a Central subject;

(b) if so, whether the reactions of the State Governments have been invited; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Governments of Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have accepted the proposal subject to certain conditions. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal have opposed it. Replies from Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam are still awaited.

Unclaimed Deposits

1526. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total unclaimed deposits lying in different Banks of Government upto 30th September, 1963 and the reasons for such accumulations; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to disburse such deposits to the account-holders' heirs?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) According to Section 26 of the Banking Companies Act, particulars relating to the deposit accounts with commercial banks, which have not been operated upon for ten years or for any longer period, are required to be furnished after the end of every calendar year. At the end of December, 1962, the deposits of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, which had not been claimed or operated upon for a period of ten years or more, amounted to Rs. 157.44 lakhs. The deposits with the post office savings banks, which as at the end of March 1963 had not been operated upon for a period of six

years or more, were about Rs. 12 crores.

(b) As the amounts involved are not very large and as the banks in question have no legal obligation to pay these amounts, if they are not claimed, no particular action is considered necessary.

Automobile Industry

1527. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the World Bank team experts for a loan to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the Automobile Industry during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Discussions are yet in progress that might result in a loan of foreign exchange to meet certain of the requirements of producers of commercial vehicles. Since the matter has not been finalised, there are as yet no details that can be given.

L.I.C.

1528. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Life Insurance policies that matured during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of claims received by the L.I.C. of India due to the death of insured persons during the last three years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a).

Period	No. of claims by maturity
1·1·1962 to 31·1·1963	1,60,114

(b):

Period	No. of claims by death
1960	27,121
1961	29,167
1·1·1962 to 31·1·1963	40,657

Documentary Film on Family Planning

1529. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give a cash award of Rs. 25,000 to the best documentary film on family planning; and

(b) if so, the method of selecting the winner?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to give a cash award of Rs. 25,000 to the best feature film on Family Planning. There is no scheme at present for giving cash awards to the best documentary film on this subject. To ensure that the film is of requisite quality or appeal, only those films will be considered eligible for the award which either qualify for a State award for films instituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or achieve a run of twelve weeks by the date of their entry for this award. Entries for this award will be invited along with entries for the State Awards by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, through a Public notice. The selection will be made in accordance with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Resolution No. 7|4|63-FI, dated the 9th January, 1963, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2097/63].

Shooting Ranges

1530. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 12 on the 20th September, 1963 and state whether the necessary formalities have been completed for the grant of

permission to the National Rifle Association of India to proceed with the construction of shooting ranges in the 96.5 acre land allotted to the Association by the Central Government on the Ridge in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The land in the Ridge area is shown as green in the Master Plan and no construction therein is permissible without the specific approval of the Delhi Development Authority. This question was discussed in October, 1963 with the representatives of the National Rifle Association when it was agreed that the present site on the upper Ridge road was not suitable for a proper rifle range which requires a number of structures to be put up. The possibility of finding a suitable alternative site is being examined. Meanwhile sanction for the construction of temporary minimum sand-banks, butts etc. on the original site is under consideration.

Oral Cancer

1531. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether researches have revealed that tobacco chewing is the major cause of oral cancer?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There is strong evidence to show that tobacco chewing may be an important factor in the development of oral cancer. However, more studies will have to be conducted before any pronouncement can be authoritatively made as to whether the habit of chewing tobacco is a major cause of mouth cancer in India.

Industrial Units in Public Sector

1532. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Units, set up in Public Sector have been empowered to build up reserves, out of their net earnings; and

(b) whether these units can utilise such reserves, as Capital Formed, to be ploughed back for extending the present capacity of the Plants, or investing in fresh industrial undertakings, and, if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, ordinarily on schemes approved by Government.

गांजे का पकड़ा जाना

१५३३. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले में खगड़िया खाने के मथार गांव में ६ अक्तूबर, १९६३ को पुलिस ने ३५ बोरा अनधिकृत गांजा बरामद किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग और पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने, ६ अक्तूबर, १९६३, को मथार नामक गांव से निषिद्ध गांजे की २८ बोरियां बरामद की थीं, जिनमें कुल ८६५ ८ किलोग्राम गांजा था ।

(ख) पुलिस इस मामले में कार्यवाई कर रही है ।

"Assessment Cases in U.P."

1534. **Shri Vishwanath Pandey:**
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessment cases dealt with and finalised by the Income Tax Officers in Uttar Pradesh during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the number of cases in which the assessees had gone in appeals against the decisions of the Income Tax Officers and decisions revised; and

(c) the total amount to be recovered from the assessees by the Department in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th September, 1963?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Advancing of Time

1535. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 119 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the question of advancing the clock by an hour as a measure of day-light saving has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal has since been dropped.

Ring Road Pumping Station, Delhi

1536. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Delhi Gate Trunk Sewer and the Ring Road Pumping Station of the Delhi Municipal Corporation will start functioning;

(b) the targets fixed for the completion of the work;

(c) the extent of delay, if any, and reasons for the same; and

(d) the total cost for the construction and how it compares with the estimates?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The work on Delhi Gate Trunk Sewer and the Ring Road Pumping Station has been completed. Before it can be put into commission for taking full load, trial has to be taken by the Directorate General of Supply and Disposals. This is likely to be completed by the end of December, 1963.

(b) The target date for completion of the Trunk Sewer was 30th June, 1961 and for the Ring Road Pumping Station 31st July, 1961.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 2098/63].

(d) The estimated cost of the project of Delhi Gate Trunk Sewer was Rs. 70 lacs and the expenditure booked so far is Rs. 64 lacs. Certain bills and claims of the contractor are under consideration of the Corporation. The total cost of construction is expected to be within the estimated cost.

The estimated cost of the Ring Road Pumping Station and the rising mains was Rs. 48 lacs and the expenditure booked so far is Rs. 47·36 lacs. It is expected that there will be a slight increase in the estimated cost as some bills and claims of the contractor are yet to be finalized by the Corporation.

Kathua Canal

1537. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir Government have been making an earnest demand for increasing water supply from Ravi River, in the Kathua Canal; and

(b) the volume of water supply in the said canal to start with and whether the same will now be augmented and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir had requested the Government of Punjab

to give 50 cusecs in in rabi out of the supplies withdrawn from Central Bari Doab Canal system of Pakistan for the new Kashmir Canal (Kathua Canal).

(b) The authorised full supply discharge of old Kashmir Canal was 120 cusecs in Kharif and nil in rabi. The new Kashmir Canal (Kathua Canal) has a full supply discharge of 400 cusecs in Kharif and nil in rabi. The actual supply during Kharif varies from 100 to 400 cusecs depending on the demand of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. During rabi 1962-63, the Government of Punjab have supplied upto 10 cusecs into this canal by agreement between the two States. The Government of Punjab have now agreed to increase the rabi supply to 20 cusecs by a decision taken in the 7th meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held in October, 1963.

U.S. Credit for Indian Firms

1538. { Shri Raghunath Singh: / Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. has agreed to give credit totalling Rs. 5·56 crores to five firms of India from the sale proceeds of U.S. agricultural commodities supplied under PL 480; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the amount of credit granted to each?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of five loans announced by the U.S. Government in October 1963, out of PL-480 (Cooley amendment) funds are as under:

Name of the firm to which the loan has been granted.	Amount of loan granted
	Rs.
The Union Carbide India Limited.	2,16,00,000
Kirloskar Cummins Limited.	1,25,00,000
Napco Bevel Gear of India Limited.	40,00,000
Mandya National Paper Mills Limited.	1,50,00,000
Arbor Acres Farm India Private Limited.	25,00,000
TOTAL :	5,56,00,000

Credit Policy of Reserve Bank

1539. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new decision has been taken regarding credit policy of the Reserve Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) As from the 30th October, 1963, the normal quota for the grant of loans and advances to scheduled banks by the Reserve Bank has been increased to 150 per cent. of their average statutory reserves. In deserving cases, additional accommodation, over and above this limit, will also be available. Interest on loans and advances upto one half of the normal quota will be charged at the bank rate of 4½ per cent and further loans and advances, if any, will carry interest at 6 per cent. The margin requirements in respect of advances against shares have been withdrawn.

Colombo Plan Consultative Committee

1540. { Shri Raghunath Singh: / Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the main observations/recommendations made at the Consultative

Committee meeting of the Colombo Plan recently held at Bangkok; and

(b) the decisions taken by Government in the light of the recommendations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan which met in Bangkok from 11th to 14th November, after reviewing economic development in the Colombo Plan region during 1962-63 and making an assessment of the tasks ahead, made, *inter alia*, the following observations/recommendations:

(i) That the developed countries of the world should contribute to the expansion of trade opportunities of developing countries by removing the various artificial restraints on trade;

(ii) That there was need for improving knowledge about market opportunities and new productive facilities in the region;

(iii) That, in the field of external assistance, continued attention needs to be paid to the role of non-project assistance as also to the liberalisation of the terms of aid;

(iv) That, in the field of technical assistance, while recognising the need for expansion of intra-regional technical training facilities, a measure of flexibility in the administration of technical cooperation programmes to take care of the changing requirements of technical assistance as development plans proceed would be necessary;

(v) That an Adviser on Intra-regional Training be appointed early and that the Governments of the region be asked to designate local Liaison Officers as a matter of urgency; and

(vi) That, in the field of man-power planning, information about the type of man-power planning assistance which member countries can provide to the Governments of the region should be transmitted on request to the Colombo Plan Bureau.

(b) The work of the Consultative Committee consists primarily in an exchange of views on matters of general economic interest to the countries of the region. Action to be taken on those recommendations on which decisions need to be taken by Government is under consideration.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे

१५४१. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों में से ५३ प्रतिशत रोगग्रस्त हैं, ऐसा पीछे नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के चिकित्सा विभाग के सर्वेक्षण से पता लगा है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में भी ऐसे आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त रोगों की रोकथाम की क्या व्यवस्था हो रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां । १९६२-६३ में रजिस्ट्रों में नामांकित १००८१ विद्यार्थियों में से ४८२४ विद्यार्थियों का निरीक्षण किया गया जिन में से २५६० विद्यार्थी किसी न किसी बीमारी से ग्रस्त पाये गये ।

(ख) जी हां । दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्कूल चिकित्सा योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों में ७१ प्रतिशत बच्चे किसी न किसी रोग से ग्रस्त पाये गये हैं ।

(ग) व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की गई ।

१. नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका क्षेत्र

अल्पपोषित बच्चों को निःशुल्क दूध दिया जाता है । इसके अतिरिक्त हलकेफुलके रोगों, जिन में दांतों और आंखों की खराबी सम्मिलित हैं, का भी इलाज किया जाता है ।

विशेष रोग की स्थिति में उन के माता पिता को सूचित कर दिया जाता है कि वे विशेषज्ञों द्वारा उनका इलाज करवालें ।

२. दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र

(१) स्कूल चिकित्सा योजना से सम्बद्ध नेत्र विशेषज्ञों द्वारा बच्चों की आंखों के रोगों का निदान तथा उपचार किया जाता है ।

(२) स्कूल चिकित्सा योजना से सम्बद्ध दन्त सर्जन बच्चों के दांतों के रोगों का इलाज करते हैं ।

(३) दूसरे रोगों का इलाज विभिन्न स्कूलों के उपचार केन्द्रों तथा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के सामान्य क्लिनिक में होता है ।

(४) पोषण सम्बन्धी त्रुटियां आहार अनुपूरक देकर तथा माता-पिता को उचित एवं सही पोषण के बारे में सलाह देकर दूर की जाती है । कतिपय त्रुटियों की रोकथाम के लिये स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा भी दी जाती है ऐसी स्थिति में जहां विशेष सावधानी की आवश्यकता हो बच्चों को विशेष नियुक्ति द्वारा अस्पताल भेज दिया जाता है ।

Low-Income Group Housing Schemes

1542. **Shri G. Mohanty:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided and spent, State-wise, during the Second Plan period for low-income group housing schemes; and

(b) the amount provided and spent, State-wise, during the first two years of the Third Plan on low-income group housing schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-2099/63].

दिल्ली में सोने का पकड़ा जाना

१५४३. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में ३० अक्तूबर, १९६३ को ४ लाख रु० कीमत की सोने की सिल्लियां बरामद हुई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सिल्लियों को ले जाने वाला व्यक्ति भारतीय या विदेशी था ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Bongaon Land Customs Staff

1544. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bongaon Land Customs staff (West Bengal) have refused to occupy the Petrapole Staff quarters inasmuch as they are not inhabitable and are without civic amenities;

(b) whether in spite of the representation of the Central Excise Union, Government are realising the House Rent from the employees' salary; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to improve the housing conditions of the Land Customs Staff in Petrapole?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 44 residential quarters have been constructed at Petrapole, a Land Customs station on Indo-East Pakistan border in West Bengal. The scale and design of the quarters are according to the accepted Government standards. The quar-

ters are habitable and provide the amenities that can normally be expected at a border station. Three members of the staff have already occupied the quarters. The other officers who have been allotted these quarters have not yet occupied the same.

(b) Rent is being recovered under the existing rules of the Department regarding allotment of residential quarters.

(c) The Collector of Central Excise will remedy any genuine grievances of the staff.

Excise Ranges in Kangra

1545. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Excise Ranges that existed in the Kangra District during the years 1957 to 1962;

(b) the number of Excise Ranges that exist in 1963;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tea Estate holders do not get the Tea gate passes for clearance for weeks together and this affects their business very badly in the Amritsar market; and

(d) if so, the arrangements Government propose to make for supply of gate permits within the minimum period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Seven ranges in 1957, six ranges from 1958 to 1961 and five ranges in 1962.

(b) Five ranges.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Separate Zone for Excise Duty on Tea

1546. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government for the demarcation of the Kangra (Punjab) and Mandi (H.P.) into a separate zone for purposes of imposition of Excise Duty on green tea; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Punjab Government had requested for reduction of excise duty on tea produced in the District of Kangra only.

(b) The duty on green tea produced in Zone I which includes Kangra and Mandi has been reduced from 15 nP to 10 nP per Kg. with effect from 18th November, 1963.

आय-कर का बकाया

१५४७. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों या कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर आय-कर का १० लाख रुपये से अधिक बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या उनमें ऐसे व्यक्ति और कम्पनियां भी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालयों ने निर्णय दे दिये हैं परन्तु उसके बाद भी आय-कर बकाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बकाया को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी): (क) से (ग). मांगी गयी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

बीज के लिए अफीम के डोडे

१५४८. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश

में अफीम की काश्त करने वाले बीज हेतु अपने घर में कितनी अफीम के डोडे रख सकते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी): पोस्त के बीज रखने पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है । पोस्त के डोडों के संग्रह पर राज्य सरकारें अपने नियमों के अनुसार नियंत्रण रखती हैं । मालूम हुआ है कि इन नियमों के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के पोस्त के लाइसेंस प्राप्त काश्तकार हर साल १ अप्रैल से ३१ जुलाई तक अपने यहां जितने डोडे चाहें रख सकते हैं या संग्रह कर सकते हैं, पर हों ये उसी फसल के, जो उन्होंने पैदा की हो ।

छापेखाने

१५४६. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने छापेखाने हैं ;

(ख) उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अपने दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय छापेखाने को पंजाब ले जाने का विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें अभीष्ट जानकारी दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी २१००।६३].

(ग) नहीं ।

Medical Colleges

1550. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the practice of collecting capitation fees from students by certain private medical colleges; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop this evil practice?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) At the Eleventh Meeting of the Central Council of Health held at Madras on the 5th, 6th and 7th November, 1963, it was recommended that a Committee be set up by the Government of India to go thoroughly into the problems connected with private medical colleges in the country and to submit its report for the consideration of the Council by the month of March at the latest so as to be available for consideration and deciding action well before the next academic year. Government is taking action to set up the Committee.

Irrigation and Power Potential in Assam

1551. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam have approached the Union Government for additional help for developing their power and irrigation potential during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. The Government of Assam had, at the time of mid-plan appraisal, indicated an outlay of Rs. 45·03 crores as against the provision of Rs. 27·50 crores for power schemes included in the Third Plan. The State Electricity Board

had also made a representation in this regard separately in August, 1963.

For Irrigation schemes, the State Government had proposed an increased outlay of Rs. 47:88 lakhs for 1963-64. They have proposed an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs for 1964-65. No proposal has yet been received for 1965-66.

(b) An additional central assistance of Rs. 7:00 crores has been allocated to the Government of Assam for the year 1963-64 for power schemes. No decision has yet been taken on the proposals of the State Government for 1964-65.

The provision asked for irrigation schemes in 1963-64 had to be reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs as large additional amounts had to be found for Power and Flood Control programmes. Final decision has not yet been taken on the proposals of the State Government for 1964-65. No proposals have been received for 1965-66.

Verification Fee

1552. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the fee charged by the Government Pleader, Delhi/New Delhi for verification of Sale Deeds in connection with the issue of a verification certificate to those Central Government employees who apply for house building advances, during the last three years;

(b) the fee charged by the Revenue Officer, Delhi in such cases and the number thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the provisions of law under which these fees are charged?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Middle Income Group Housing Schemes in Delhi

1553. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the amount of funds made available to the Delhi Administration under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme during the current financial year?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Rs. 32 lakhs.

Sharing of Water between Madras and Kerala

1554. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the outcome of the discussions by the Central Minister as to sharing of waters between Madras and Kerala?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The Union Minister had no discussions yet on the subject with the State Ministers of Kerala and Madras who are at the moment discussing between themselves the issues relating to sharing of concerned inter-State rivers.

L.I.C. Investment in Oil Refinery

1555. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the progress made in the proposal of the Life Insurance Corporation of India to purchase some shares of the proposed public sector oil refinery in South India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The question is understood to be still under consideration.

Clearance to Students going Abroad

1556. { Shri Kapur Singh: / Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India allows clear-

ance to students who have secured admissions to foreign institutions but who do not need foreign exchange, only in cases where persons who are prepared to maintain them in the foreign country are either their parents, children, real brothers or real sisters; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the peculiar social conditions in India, Government have under consideration the question of allowing clearance also in cases where the students' other relations are prepared to maintain them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). When the proposed course of study is not otherwise eligible for the release of foreign exchange, hospitality from relatives like parents, children, real brothers, sisters, uncle, aunt and father-in-law is considered acceptable for this purpose.

Invitations from other relatives are also considered provided circumstances of the case ensure that the proposed financial arrangement will continue uninterrupted during the entire period of study abroad.

Out-of-Turn Allotment

1557. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out-of-turn allotment of residential accommodation is sanctioned to Government servants only on the recommendations of the medical authorities;

(b) if so, whether there are any recommended cases pending sanction with the Ministry; and

(c) the number of such cases and when Government intend to finalise such allotments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, this has been generally the practice so far.

(b) Yes. The number is about 60.

(c) On account of dearth of accommodation and difficulties experienced in the functioning of the priority arrangements, it is being considered whether the medical priority should not be abolished and hard cases dealt with *ad hoc* on merits.

Kothagudam Power Project

1558. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) when the earthen dam on the Kinnerasani River which is to supply cooling water to the proposed 120 megawatt thermal plant at Kothagudam will be completed;

(b) when the work of construction of six mile-long canal for this purpose will commence; and

(c) the amount spent so far on Kothagudam power plant project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The first stage of the Kinnerasani Dam is scheduled for completion by December 1965 in time for commissioning the first stage of Kothagudam Thermal Power Station.

(b) The work has already commenced. The canal will be completed well in time for carrying the cooling water for the Power Station.

(c) The anticipated outlay on the project upto the end of the current financial year is Rs. 245 lakhs, comprising Rs. 100 lakhs for the Kinnerasani Dam and Rs. 145 lakhs for the Power Station Project.

Coromandel Fertilisers Private Ltd.

1559 Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 332 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the application for capital issue from "Coromandel Fertilisers Private Limi-

ted" for the establishment of fertiliser plant at Vishakhapatnam has since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The processing of the application for capital issue from Coromandel Fertilisers Private Limited for the establishment of a fertiliser plant at Vishakhapatnam is nearing completion and a final decision on the application will be arrived at shortly.

Department of Explosives

1561. { **Shri Kapur Singh:** / **Shri Solanki:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the Department of Explosives; and

(b) the number of Class I and Class II officers who have resigned from the Department during the last 10 years?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 178.

(b) One Class I Officer and 5 Class II Officers.

Training of Officers of Department of Explosives

1562. { **Shri Kapur Singh:** / **Shri Solanki:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature, extent and scope of training imparted to officers of the Department of Explosives; and

(b) the extent and nature of safety material supplied to various officers of the Department?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) So far there has been no set programme, and newly recruited officers of this Department have been receiving training from senior officers to whom they are attached. A detailed programme of training for future recruits is now being drawn up.

(b) The Circle Officers at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Agra have been provided with bomb huts which are equipped with safety devices by which dangerous bombs can be safely opened or broken up by remote control.

Fourth Five Year Plan

1563. **Shri D. S. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether his Ministry is working towards laying greater stress in the Fourth Five Year Plan to remove the imbalance in various States as regards irrigation so that the poorly irrigated States get more allotment?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): A decision in regard to the criteria for selection of irrigation schemes for the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be taken. The Ministry will take imbalance in various States into consideration when framing irrigation proposals of the Fourth plan.

Sales Tax on Hosiery Goods

1564. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2200 on the 19th September, 1963 and state the nature of the decision taken in regard to abolition of sales-tax on hosiery goods in Delhi?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): For the present, it has been decided not to exempt hosiery goods from the levy of sales tax in Delhi.

Pong Dam and Sutlej Beas Link

1565. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost involved for the construction of the Pong Dam and Sutlej Beas Link;

(b) the proportionate cost to be shared by the beneficiary States:

(c) the share of the Centre for its construction beyond the World Bank loan; and

(d) the proportionate benefits to be shared by the respective beneficiary State Governments?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a)

	Rs.
Pong Dam ..	110·79 crores.
Beas-Sutlej Link	99·65 crores.
Total estimated cost	210·44 crores.

(b) and (d). No final decision in regard to the sharing of cost and benefits has been taken as yet.

(c) The Central Government has no share in the construction of the Project. However, it advances loans to the State Governments concerned.

Water Supply in Karbala Refugee Colony

1566. Shri Pottekkatt: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water supply in 'E' Block of Karbala refugee colony which is centrally situated in New Delhi is most inadequate particularly on first floor, and the residents have to go down stairs even for bathing and washing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of several representations made by the residents, the position has remained unchanged; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. There have been reports from the residents about the inadequacy of water in 'E' Block of Karbala refugee colony. It is, however, due to the defects in the internal pipe line distribution system.

(b) The position can improve only if the internal system of distribution is re-laid by the residents and the position will remain unchanged till it is done.

(c) A meeting of the representatives of the residents was called by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. They have been apprised of the situation. The individual connections as agreed by them will be given as soon as they complete the work of laying pipe lines.

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Bihar

1567. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation and power schemes of the Government of Bihar pending at present with the Central Government for sanction; and

(b) whether the Dhauno River Project in North Bihar has been sanctioned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2101/63].

(b) No project report for Dhauno River has so far been received from the State Government of Bihar.

Replacing of Sales Tax by Excise Duty

1568. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of replacing Sales Tax by Excise Duty was considered in the State Finance Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on the 7th November, 1963; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal did not find favour with State Governments.

Loans for Goldsmiths

1569. { Shri Jashvant Mehta: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date amount of loans disbursed in different States to unemployed goldsmiths after the announcement of new policy in September, 1963; and

(b) the total number of goldsmiths in different States who have been rehabilitated and the number of applications for loans pending in each State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Move for conference of non-aligned nations

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The reported move for convening a conference of non-aligned nations.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Laxmi Menon): In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of Mrs. Bandarnaike, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, to the United Arab Republic, on 13th October, 1963, it was stated that:

> "In the firm conviction and belief that a better understanding between nations could be created and international tension relaxed and eventually resolved by following a policy of non-alignment, the President of the United Arab Republic and the Prime Minister of Ceylon agreed that another conference of non-aligned countries should be held some time next year".

2. India has welcomed the intention to hold such a Conference and has expressed her willingness to participate in it. It is hoped that the proposed Conference would help in the promotion of international peace and understanding and give support to the processes of conciliation and the reduction of cold war tensions. The Government of India would be prepared to give such assistance as may be necessary for the successful implementation of the proposal.

3. It is obvious that Conference of this type require a great deal of preparation and must necessarily be preceded by an exchange of views among interested countries. Such informal exchanges are now going on. The Government of India have also been in communication with the Governments of the United Arab Republic and Ceylon, and an exchange of views is also taking place with other interested countries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Prime Minister is reported to have stressed that this conference has assumed a special urgency in the wake of the most unfortunate and tragic assassination of the President of USA, Mr. Kennedy. What truth is there in this statement? What are the implications which persuaded the hon. Prime Minister to stress the urgency of this conference particularly in the wake of this assassination?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not quite remember in

what context I used that word 'urgency'. But if I did, I must have merely stated that the tragic assassination of President Kennedy naturally has had a big effect in international politics, and it would be desirable for the non-aligned countries to get together and express themselves in furtherance of many of the objectives that President Kennedy had and was trying to pursue. To strengthen that in this context that was all I meant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is China trying to sneak into the conference?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We should like to know our attitude towards China which is trying to qualify as a non-aligned power.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Nath Pai: It is very important.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In view of the fact that both Pakistan and China have started summit level diplomacy to hustle African and Asian countries into a second Bandung Conference, instead of a non-aligned nations' Conference, what efforts do Government propose to make to counteract this move?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member expects me to say. The Prime Minister of China and the President of Pakistan are touring other countries. Possibly they do not approve of this non-aligned nations conference because, in any normal view of the case, they do not come into it. Neither of them came to the last non-aligned nations' conference and neither of them apparently qualifies for any non-aligned nations' conference.

It may be that when they go there, they express their views in regard to international matters and do what normally a country does, put forward its own case, and do propaganda on its own behalf.

So far as we are concerned, whenever we have an opportunity, we take advantage of it and explain our country's attitude in regard to these matters.

(ii) Reported Firing by Pakistanis in Lathitilla and Dumabari

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> Reported firing and use of Machine guns by Pakistanis in Lathitilla and Dumabari sectors resulting in serious injury to a security guard and mounting tension on our borders.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Yesterday I made a brief statement that on 9th December and again on the 10th December, the East Pakistan Rifles had opened fire in the Lobhacherra area of Assam. Last night, we received a report from the Assam Government that the Pakistani forces had opened fire in the Lathitilla/Karkhanaputni area, at about 22·5 hours on the night of 10th December. Later, they extended the area and zone of firing all along the Lathitilla/Dumabari area. Our border security forces had to fire in self-defence; firing continued intermittently throughout the night of 10th December. Messages received so far indicate that firing was continuing.

As a result of the firing by Pakistan at Karkhanaputni, one of our constables was injured in the leg. He has been removed to the hospital. So far, there are no reports of any civilian casualties. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar and our Sector Commander have proceeded to the area of the firing.

The firing in the Lathitilla/Dumbari area seems to be a repercussion of the

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

firing incident which took place in the Lobhacherra area on the 9th and 10th December; intermittent firing in that area is continuing.

A protest has been lodged with the East Pakistan Government on firing in the Lobhacherra area as also on the latest act of Pakistani provocation in the Lathitilla/Dumabari area. Further reports from Assam are awaited.

News has also been received that the request made by our GOC 101 Command, to his opposite number in Pakistan, for an urgent meeting to consider the question of tension in the Lathitilla/Dumbari area, has been turned down by Pakistan. GOC East Pakistan has stated that he does not feel that a meeting is necessary. Our Chief of the General Staff has telegraped to the Chief of the General Staff in Pakistan, urging a high-level meeting to prevent deterioration of the situation on the Assam-East Pakistan border. No reply has been received from Pakistan to this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement, it appears that Pakistan forces have now started crossing the cease-fire line, both in the eastern and western sectors, resuming continuous firing and occupying our territory. If so, have any effective steps been taken to counteract this by replacing the border security force by full military strength to combat this and drive them out of the area?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I point out that there is no such thing as a cease-fire line in the eastern sector? It is our territory....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was cease-fire there. He said that last time.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A temporary arrangement between the local commanders.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was no line?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Reports that we have received show that whenever such a thing occurs on the part of Pakistan, effective steps are taken.

As regards replacing the security forces by regular military forces, I believe the military are responsible for it. It is for the military to decide when they function when they are required to function.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether the continued hostilities on the India-Pakistan borden are a clear indication of Pakistan's sinister designs of agression to occupy Indian territory in that region by force, and if so, whether Government can give an assurance that not an inch of Indian territory will be allowed to be occupied further?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I understand, he says that this kind of firing is considered to mean that Pakistan wants to invade Indian territory by force. I do not think that is a right inference in any large sense. The Lathitilla area, the House will remember, is a disputed area. There are one or two places nearby which are not disputed in that sense. I should think that it is not possible for them to invade India in any sense by these minor incidents. They are meant, I suppose, to create tension generally.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Together with this report of the spread and intensification of firing by Pakistan, there are reports of Pakistani intrusions in the western sector with killings of two of our nationals. May I know from the Prime Minister whether all these are a prelude to a big flare-up with Pakistan; if so, what are the steps Government are taking to meet this eventuality?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which killing of Indian nationals the hon. Member is referring to, I do not know.

Shri Swell: In Kashmir in Khaur village, 36 miles from Jammu, and in Sayal village, 65 miles from Jammu.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have received no official intimation. It may be so, but the point is that the inference that the hon. Member was going to draw was that this was a prelude to a larger movement by Pakistan. That I can only conjecture, I cannot speak definitely as to what Pakistan might or might not do, but I do not think so.

श्री बजराज सिंह (बरेली) : जैसा प्रधान मंत्री ने पहले भी कहा है, पाकिस्तान टेंशन बढ़ाने की कोशिश करता है और हिन्दुस्तान बराबर टेंशन घटाने की कोशिश करता है । तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो हमले पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर कर रहा है उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री कब तक टेंशन समझ कर बैठे रहेंगे ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जब तक होंग जब नहीं रहेगा तो नहीं है टेंशन ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : मरने के बाद भी क्या ऐसा कहा जा सकता है कि कोई जी जायेगा । वह तो हमारे ऊपर हमले कर रहे हैं और आप आज तक यह समझ कर बैठे हैं कि टेंशन बढ़ा है । आप इस टेंशन को घटाने के लिये अपनी मिलिटरी नहीं भेजते तो इस का अर्थ क्या है, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : [illegible] ने माननीय सदस्य से या हाउस से नहीं कहा कि हम मिलिटरी नहीं भेजते । मिलिटरी जिम्मेदार है और मिलिटरी ऐक्शन ले सकती है जब चाहे । उसे गौर करना होता है कि कब जाना है और कब नहीं' या कब तक पुलिस पर छोड़ें और कब जायें । इस का उसे अख्त्यार है । वह वहां हैं, जब ठीक समझा जाये । हम उन्हें वहां रखते हैं, खास तौर से जिम्मेदारी उसे दे दी है ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : क्या आप ने उसे आर्डर्स दिये हैं कि जब वह चा ऐक्शन ले लें ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो सारी बातें वहां हो रही हैं वह तकलीफदेह हैं, लेकिन उन को बढ़ाने से कुछ फायदा नहीं होता । क्या आप देखते नहीं हैं कि निकम्मी बात है कि थोड़ थोड़े दिन पर गोलियां चलें । इधर से चलती हैं, उधर से चलती हैं । यह समझना कि इधर से कुछ नहीं होता, यह भी गलत बात है । इधर से भी मुकाबला होता है । जो मुकाबला कल या परसों हुआ था उसी में पाकिस्तान की तरफ एक कैजुएलिटी हुई । इस को समझना कि पाकिस्तान हमला कर रहा है हिन्दुस्तान पर, इन्वेड करने आ रहा है, यह जरा वाकयात से दूर बात मालूम होती है ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से जो स्टेटमेंट हुआ उस में उन्होंने बतलाया कि लाठीटोला के ऊपर ऐरिया ऐक्सटेंड हो रही है और आगे आगे वह हमला कर रहे हैं । क्या जब से चाइना और पाकिस्तान ने हाथ मिलाया है तब से यह हमले शुरू हो गये हैं । पहले भी थे लेकिन अब ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं । क्या हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर से विचार विनिमय कर के वहां मिलिटरी भेजने के बारे में सोचा है, और क्या यह भी सोचा है कि इस में चाइना का भी हाथ होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिलिटरी भेजने का जवाब तो वह दो दफे दे चुके हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह आदत नई नहीं है पाकिस्तान की, पुरानी आदत है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप की भी शांति की पुरानी आदत है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे उम्मीद है कि आइन्दा भी रहेगी शांति की आदत । लेकिन शांति की आदत के माने यह नहीं है कि

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

अपने मुल्क की हिफ़ाजत न की जाये । जोरों से की जाये लेकिन हमेशा शांति की आदत रहेगी, जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है । (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से सब बोलेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा । (*Interruptions*)

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने पूछी वह यह कि इस में चीन का कोई हाथ है या नहीं । मेरे ख्याल से चीन का इस में न कोई हाथ है और न हो सकता है । मैं नहीं जानता कि खुफिया बात चीत क्या हो सकती है पाकिस्तान से, लेकिन जाहिरा इसमें उन का कोई हाथ नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री खाण्डेकर (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जैसा प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि हमारी आदत शांति की बहुत अच्छी है उसी तरह से बार बार हमला करने की उन की भी आदत पड़ गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान के कुछ जासूस हमारी फौज में रह कर सारी सूचना पाकिस्तान को देते हैं और इसी के कारण वह बार बार हमला करता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आदत से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान और चीन इन दो दरावाजों से हिन्दुस्तान का संघर्ष चल रहा है । विदेश मंत्री की असफल नीति क यह नतीजा है कि दोनों दरवाजों में से एक दरवाजे को बन्द कर के एक दरवाजे से नहीं लड़ा गया । अगर उन की नीति सफ़ल होती और एक के साथ जम कर वह मुकाबला करते तो अपने देश की हिफाजत वह कर पाते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना तो आप कह चुके । आप का सवाल क्या है । मैं आप को स्टेटमेंट की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता, आप सवाल कीजिये ।

श्री बागडी : क्या विदेश मंत्री की अपनी असफल नीति की बिना पर बार बार जो झड़पें हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों पर मुतवातिर होती हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई वाद विवाद लोक सभा में उठायेंगे जिस में कोई साफ नीति बना कर हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की रक्षा की जा सके । क्या उन का कोई इस तरह का विचार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस वक्त पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह विदेश नीति की असफलता के कारण है । चीन के अन्दर यह असफल हुई है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें । जब मैं खड़ा होऊं तो आप को बैठ जाना चाहिये । नीति का सवाल इन क्वेश्चन्स से हल नहीं हो सकता । अगर नीति में तब्दीली लानी है तो किसी और मौके पर आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने पूछा था कि इस पर बहस करने का प्रधान मंत्री का विचार है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के सम्बन्ध में आप मुझ को लिखेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लाठीटीला और जम्मू के पास के गांव में जो छोटी छोटी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं क्या वे छोटी छोटी दुर्घटनायें किसी बड़े आने वाले संकट की भूमिका हैं । यदि ऐसी स्थिति है तो क्या सरकार संसद् के द्वारा देश

को यह बतलायेगी कि सरकार इस बड़े संकट का सामना करने के लिये पूरी शक्ति से तैयार है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हां, तैयार है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अभी अभी सवालों के दौरान दो दफे यह बात उठ चुकी है और मैं इस का जवाब दे चुका हूं । जरा शब्दों का फर्क है । हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये । कोई बात हो हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये । खास तौर से अब तैयार रहना चाहिये । हमारी फौज के और हमारे जो इन्तजामात हैं उन को देखते हुए मेरा ख्याल है कि हम तैयार हैं और हमारी फौज तैयार है । लेकिन मैं फिर कहूंगा कि फौज के लिये अक्सर यह मुनासिब नहीं होता कि दौड़ी दौड़ी फिरे इधर से उधर, जहां एक तमंचा चल गया या एक गोली चल गई । यह तो दुश्मन का काम होता है उस को दौड़ाने का, उस के काम को रोकने का । उन की कोशिश यह होती है, लेकिन जब इस के तय करने का सवाल उठता है तो जो वहां फौजी कमान्डर हैं उन पर होता है कि जैसा मुनासिब समझें तय करें । इस की इजाजत उन को दे दी गई है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): The Prime Minister in his reply has said that a protest note has been sent to Pakistan Government and that the Pakistan Government has been disputing this as disputed area. In that protest note.

श्री अजराज सिंह : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि तमंचा चला, लेकिन अखबार में लिखा है मशीनगनों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कर चुके हैं ।

श्री अजराज सिंह : यह गलत स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, कि तमंचा चलाया गया । तमंचा नहीं मशीनगनें चलायी जा रही हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Prime Minister in his reply has said that a protests note has been sent to Pakistan Government and that the Pakistan Government has been disputing this as disputed area. In that protest note has our Government asked the Pakistan Government to sit across a table with their directors of survey so as to decide the ownership of this territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have been pressing for the demarcation of this area repeatedly. Most of it has been demarcated; a little part remains including this particular part. We have been saying that a crash programme should be adopted to finalise this.

12.21 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM U.S.A. PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following message from President Johnson of the U.S.A. in reply to the message of this House on the dealth of the late President Kennedy:

"Dear Mr. Speaker:

Your message of sympathy and the tribute paid by the Indian Parliament to the late President Kennedy is deeply appreciated by all of us. Such an understanding response to our tragic loss is a source of strength to Mrs. Kennedy and myself during these trying days.

My administration is pledged to the attainment of those high goals to which the late President dedicated and finally gave his life. In this endeavour I am sure I can count on the support and cooperation of India.

Sincerely,
Lyndon B. Johnson"

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक निवेदन है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर इत्तला दिए यह नहीं आ सकता ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इसका हाल ही में पता चला था । इसी सदन के एक सदस्य श्री वी०पी० मौर्य . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस पर आ रहा हूं । वह मेरे पास है । मुझे इसी बात का तो अफसोस होता है कि मेम्बर साहिबान वक्त से पहले किसी चीज को एंटिसिपेट कर लेते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन अकाल के बारे में है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त आप यह नहीं कह सकते । मुझे बगैर इत्तला दिए यह नहीं आ सकता । आप बैठ जाएं ।

श्री बागड़ी : शुरू सेशन से मैं ने यह चीज सदन के सामने रखी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं । अगर आपने इत्तला दे रखी है तो आपको जवाब मिल जाएगा । और जिस वक्त उसको मुनासिब समझूंगा हाउस में रखूंगा । मगर यह नहीं हो सकता कि जब कोई माननीय सदस्य चाहे तो खड़ा हो कर अपनी बात शुरू कर दे । ऐसा नहीं हो सकता । इस तरह कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकती ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी एक आपसे अर्ज है, उसे सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह वक्त नहीं है । मुझे कार्रवाई चलाने दीजिए । आप मुझ से मिल लीजिए । अगर मैं मुनासिब समझूंगा तो जरूर उसे हाउस के सामने रखूंगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह महत्वपूर्ण है या नहीं, इसका फैसला आपको नहीं करना है । और न यह फैसला आपको करना है कि इसे किस वक्त लिया जाए ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं यह बात बहुत अर्से से आपके सामने रख रहा हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह काम में रुकावट नहीं डाल सकते ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं रुकावट नहीं डाल रहा हूं, मैं तो अर्ज कर रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर आप इस तरह नहीं कर सकते । मैं ने बार बार कहा है कि आप बैठ जाएं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या श्री मौर्य के सम्बन्ध में आप कोई इत्तला दे रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह चुका हूं कि वह मामला आ रहा है । इस तरह से आप प्रोसीडिंग्स को इंटरप्ट न करें ।

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1830 dated the 30th November, 1963, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2088/63].

(ii) a copy each of the following Rules under section 38 of the

Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) The Central Excise (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1825 dated the 30th November, 1963.

(b) The Central Excise (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1826 dated the 30th November, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2089/63]

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) Notification No. G.S.R. 1791 dated the 23rd November, 1963.

(b) Notification No. G.S.R. 1792 dated the 23rd November, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2090/63]

(iv) a copy of Notification No. F. 4(45)/63-Fin (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th November, 1963, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2091/63]

NOTIFICATION UNDER RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Reserve Bank of India Notification No. 1 dated the 30th November, 1963, making certain amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1935, under proviso to section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2092/63].

12.25 hrs.

ARREST OF SHRI B. P. MAURYA

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 12th December, 1963, from the Sub-inspector of Police, Allahabad, Camp, Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri B. P. Maurya, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested at 8·30 A.M. on the 12th December, 1963 in case No. 707 under rule 41(c) of the Defence of India Rules and he is going to be produced before A.D.M., Delhi, with the request for transferring to Allahabad."

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने एक कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन दिया था । मेरा निवेदन है कि आज जब मैं सवेरे अखबार पढ़ रहा था तो श्री मौर्य का टेलीफोन मेरे पास आया और मुझे यह इत्तिला मिली कि उन्हों ने ३० अप्रैल सन् १९६३ को जो एक भाषण इलाहाबाद में दिया था, जिस से जनता में रोष पैदा होने की सम्भावना थी पुलिस की राय में, उस के लिए उन को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स का उपयोग विरोधियों को दबाने के लिए किया जा रहा है । इससे तो जो हमारे व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के और मौलिक अधिकार हैं उन का हनन होता है । यह बड़े महत्व का विषय है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर चर्चा की जाय ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Prime

[Shri Nath Pai]

Minister and the Home Minister that countries which boast of having Parliaments worth the name of being called legislative assemblies have provided that the police shall not lay their hands on Members of Parliament without Parliament being consulted. May I point out that in Austria no Member of Parliament can be arrested unless the consent of Parliament has been obtained, whatever the offence, unless the offence be a crime and he is arrested in the commission of that crime. Here in a very casual way any policeman can come and arrest. I think it is not the individual who is concerned but the whole institution of Parliament comes into ridicule. We provided almost unanimous support to the passing of the DIR that was to stop anti-national activities and anti-social activities. Here is a Member of Parliament from the Opposition who made a speech nearly eight months ago. I think this is bringing Parliament into contempt. The Allahbad Police today think it necessary to lay their hands on him. I would like you to give your serious thought. I was myself twice arrested in spite of the fact that I belong to the highest legislature of India in the most casual and cavalier manner and dragged in the streets as if I was an ordinary prisoner. We feel very agitated over this; the police goes and uses the DIR to arrest a Member of Parliament for a speech made eight months ago. He does not belong to my Party but this can happen to anybody. I want the Congress M.Ps. who were victims of such atrocities in British days to apply their minds to this and see that an M.P. shall not be so easily marched off for an alleged speech delivered eight months ago. I hope the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and you, Sir, will apply serious thought and find out a remedy so that this cavalier treatment is brought to an end.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Sir, I wish, if I may, to reinforce the arguments which were placed before you by my hon. friend Mr. Nath Pai and I wish to submit to you that perhaps it is necessary for us not to make a purely literary interpretation of whatever rules we have got. I know that on a technical interpretation of the matter, it could be said that the Magistrate concerned has sent you an intimation so that this House can be said to take notice of that intimation. But the fact is that here is an instance of the employment of the Defence of India Rules against a Member of Parliament during the pendency of a session of Parliament on acount of a speech which, I am told, is said to have been made more than six months ago. We are at the present moment at a time when the Defence of India Rules should not in all conscience be employed in a manner that has been demonstrated. Emergency is as good as finished as far as a sense of urgency is concerned and Government is lacking in that sense of urgency but here we find, at a time when the emergency is hardly in the picture, at a time when Parliament is sitting, a Member of Parliament is arrested on account of what he is supposed to have said or done more than six months ago. Two Members of this House are still in detention under the Defence of India Rules inspite of a certain amount of jail delivery which the Government has chosen to perform in recent times. Apart from the question of the rights of Members of Parliament and the technical interpretation of the rules and the Members being treated in this cavalier fashion, apart from these aspects of the matter, there is the political significance of this kind of action being taken by Government. That is why I submit that the action against Mr. Maurya and other Members of Parliament from Tripura in particular who have been deprived of their right to serve their country through the Membership of this House should be taken into consideration and that you may whip up the Government to a realisation of its responsibility in

view of the changed atmosphere in the country today.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I would like to associate myself with the sentiments as well as the arguments which have till now been advanced by my hon. friends Shri Nath Pai and Shri H. N. Mukerjee. I wish to add that this House justly feels concerned about this matter. Though we bow to the ruling which you have given—disallowing the Call Attention Notice—and there are ostensibly good reasons for it because it is a matter which primarily concerns the States—the concern of this House proceeds from three grounds. Firstly, an hon. Member of this House is involved. Secondly, the action which has been taken, on the face of it, does not seem to be the kind of action that would appear to have been taken with justification. Thirdly, and lastly, this action has been taken under the Defence of India Rules which stem out of the proclaimed Emergency of which this Parliament is the sanctioner and maker. Therefore, this Parliament cannot divest itself of its interest and its moral responsibility as to how these Defence of India Rules are implemented. For these reasons, I would suggest that the Home Minister may send for the papers immediately and apprise this House of the real reasons and the grounds on the basis of which this action has been taken.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री नाथ पाई, श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी और श्री कपूर सिंह ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं उन का मैं पूरी तौर से समर्थन करता हूं । आज सुबह हम को यह इत्तिला मिली कि माननीय सदस्य श्री मौर्य को आठ महीने पहले कोई स्पीच उन्हों ने दी थी, उस के लिए पुलिस ने आज सुबह उन को गिरफ्तार कर लिया । यह भी अजीब बात है कि स्पीच उन्हों ने आज से आठ महीने पहले ी थी, अब तक तो सरकार को उन से कोई आशंका नहीं थी लेकिन आज आठ महीने बाद जबकि लोकसभा का सेशन चल रहा है, श्री मौर्य को ठीक आप की नाक के नीचे से आठ बजे सुबह गिरफ्तार कर के ले जाते हैं, यह कहां तक उचित है ? मुझे यह भी इत्तिला मिली है कि उन की गिरफ्तारी की इत्तिला आप को बाद में मिली । क्या ट्रेजरी बेंचेज वाले डिफेंस आफ़ इंडिया रूल्स पास करा कर अपोजीशन वालों को इस तरह से गिरफ्तार कर के उन का मुंह बन्द करना चाहते हैं और सेशन के चलते पुलिस द्वारा विरोधी सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार करवा कर इस पार्लियामैंट को कंटैम्ट में लाना चाहते हैं ? मेरी आप से विनती है कि उन के पेपर्स आप द्वारा अपने पास मंगवाये जायें और आप उस बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय करें । श्री मौर्य को लोकसभा के सेशन के दौरान पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार करना क़ानून के खिलाफ़ है, यह कंटैम्ट ओफ पार्लियामेंट है और साफ तौर से यह पार्लियामेंट की अवहेलना करना है और अध्यक्ष महोदय को इस दृष्टि से इस सवाल को देख कर अंतिम निश्चय करना चाहिए ।

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): While I would fall in line with the sentiments of Shri Nath Pai, I am afraid I cannot endorse his political slant nor that of Shri H. N. Mukerjee and others who are arraigning the Government as though the Defence of India Rules were passed by this House, by Parliament, only to be used against the Opposition. I do not know what the merits of this particular arrest are; that is for the magistrate to decide. We are only conjecturing what he said eight months ago and we do not know what has happened since then. My point of view is—I humbly submit—that you and Parliament will seriously consider that as far as the duties of a Member of Parliament, during the session of Parliament, during the hours of the session of Parliament are concerned, and any committee work which he might have to perform, he should be at your disposal. Then they can lock him up or do anything they like after Parliament hours. In other words, his constituency, his constituents, should not

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

be deprived of the duties that are cast upon him. I submit that no legislator, either at the Centre or even in the States, should be deprived of his duty. We do not know the merits of the case. We are only talking about the things which have appeared—(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The merit should not be discussed.

Shri Bade: Is it not contempt of Parliament?

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is exactly what I am saying whether it is contempt of Parliament, and hon. Members should better realise what an hon. Member of Parliament is, sometimes. All that I am saying is, a Member of Parliament should not be prevented from doing his duty to his constituents, his coinstituency, in the Lok Sabha, and while the session is on, he should be enabled to attend the session and do any other work that is committed to him. As for the criminal aspect and other things, we are not concerned.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): With great respect, I want to dissociate myself from what Shri Jaipal Singh has said. I do not want to elaborate this question, but as a practising lawyer, I am worried about the principle involved. If we were convinced that an offence as such has been committed, or that there was specific evidence of something which would endanger the security of the State, nobody can question it. But what perturbs me is this: and I am glad that the Prime Minister is here. There is this steady recession of the legal spirit on the part of the Government, and I do not want Parliament also to become a victim of this increasing supersession of the rule of law. I would ask you at least to ensure that the arbitrariness of the Preventive Detention Act—as you know as a lawyer, even on no grounds, a magistrate can proceed—is not allowed. You should insist, or, at any rate, let us get together and see that no Member of this House should be arrested under the Defence of India Rules until the grounds are supplied to you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Immediately.

Shri Frank Anthony: The grounds must be supplied to you. I want the grounds to be supplied to you. I do not want them to say this as they can say under the Preventive Detention Act; any District Magistrate, however false it may be, can say that "in the public interest I will not disclose it." You must insist that at least to you the grounds must be disclosed. If you do not want to disclose them to us, that is a different matter. But might I suggest to you an Advisory Board? You must insist on the specific grounds to be disclosed to you. I do not know whether you can—you must make available legal aid to the hon. Member concerned.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मौर्य, हिन्दुस्तान के दलित लोगों के नेता और जोकि इस लोकसभा के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं, आज पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये । ऐसी परिस्थिति के अन्दर जबकि उन के खिलाफ एलेक्शन पैटीशन चल रही हो और लोकसभा का यहां पर सैशन चल रहा हो, एक साधारण पुलिस का थानेदार इस माननीय सदन के किसी मैम्बर को बगैर आप से कोई पूछताछ किये गिरफ्तार कर ले, मैं कहूंगा कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी संसद् अर्थात् लोकसभा का अपमान करना है, यह किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष का अपमान नहीं है । जनतंत्र को अगर जिंदा रखना है तो ऐसी चीजों को रोकना होगा । अगर ऐसा होने दिया गया तब तो फिर कोई भी विरोधी पक्ष का व्यक्ति सरकार की आलोचना नहीं कर सकेगा । जबकि लोकसभा का सैशन चल रहा हो इस तरह से पुलिस एक पर्चा तैयार कर ले और लोकसभा

के किसी सदस्य को जोकि जनता का यहां प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो उस को लोकसभा में अपना कर्तव्य पालन से इस तरह से वंचित कर देना और वह भी गिरफ्तारी एक उस अपराध के लिए की जाय जोकि आज से करीब ८ महीने पहले पुलिस के अनुसार उस ने कहीं पर किया था, इस का मतलब तो यह हुआ कि सरकारी एजेंज चाहे वह यहां की हों अथवा राज्यों की, अपने विरोधी लोगों को हर संभव तरीके से रोक कर देना चाहती है। अब इस तरीके तो पंजाब के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है और . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस और ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं निवेदन करूंगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस निवेदन खत्म हो गया।

श्री बागड़ी : एक बात और रहती है और वह यह कि मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप फौरी तौर पर उन को अपनी छत्रछाया में ले और जब लोकसभा का सेशन खत्म हो जाय तब बेशक पुलिस उन को गिरफ्तार कर ले लेकिन अभी उन को गिरफ्तार कर के न रक्खा जाय। इस के साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि उस थानेदार के खिलाफ जिस ने कि यह नाजायज कार्रवाही की है, ऐक्शन लिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon Minister like to say anything?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I have no more information than the Speaker has about this. All these questions which have been raised cannot be answered at once.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. I want to know if the police or Magistrate has supplied the Home Minister at least the grounds on which the hon. Member has been arrested or not at all? I want to know whether he is also kept in the dark.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have listened to all the objections taken and the concern shown. I also got a telephone call from Shri Maurya in the morning. But so far as our present rules are concerned, the Members would have already realised that what they provide is that we give the Members immunities for the present, that is, when they are here in the House or when they are on their way to Parliament or are going back to their houses. That is how the present rules stand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should revise the rules.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. The Constitution also is there. If some change is needed and is desired, we can adopt ways and means. This concern has been expressed here by almost all the parties. We take it into consideration. Or, if it is desired, we can sit together. But as Members would realise, I could not do anything in the matter, and therefore, I just express my thoughts.

Shri Nath Pai: We knew you had no power. We only want you, since the rights of the House are involved, to take the initiative in the matter. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will see whether I can do anything in that matter.

12.40 hrs.

POINT OF CLARIFICATION

श्री बागड़ी : गृह मंत्री यहां . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता। हूं, मैं तो केवल

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को अवसर दिया जा चुका है और आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बार से अधिक बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है । बार बार बहस नहीं चल सकती है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Sir, may I seek a clarification? I am very happy to see our friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, in the House taking part in the discussion. If my recollection is not playing false with me, he did happen to have been sworn in as Minister of a State Government and at that time—again if my recollection is not failing me—I remember to have read in the papers that a statement was made in the Bihar Assembly by God knows who, that he would not get the salary for the period concerned. I remember an incident in this House also, when he was present, you directed him to withdraw because at that time, the papers had already reported his appointment as Bihar Minister. I do want to know whether the membership of Shri Jaipal Singh, whom I wish to see continuing in the House as long as I am in this House, had or had not terminated and whether appointment as a Minister in a State Government does not *ipso facto* lead to cessation of membership in this House, and whether a Member of this House can say, "I do not draw my salary from the Secretariat, but I continue to be a Member of this House." I wish to know what is the correct position.

Mr. Speaker: The present position is, under the Constitution, a person can be a Minister without being a member of that legislature. He cannot be simultaneously a member of two legislatures. There he is not a member at all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As soon as he was sworn in as Minister of a State in a particular State Government, he was entitled to draw—I do not know if he actually did draw—salary as Minister there. Is it permissible for a Member of this House to go and draw salary as Minister in the State Government and only because he is not yet a member of the State legislature, is it permissible for him to continue to have the privileges and prerogatives of a member of this House?

Mr. Speaker: So far as drawing of salary is concerned, I am not clear within myself just at present whether only because he can draw that salary, he should be debarred from here. I must frankly admit that I am not clear.

An Hon. Member, Has he drawn the salary?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. These are questions to be studied. He can be a Minister without being a Member. Therefore, he is at present not a member of two legislatures. In that case, there is no harm. But really, as I expressed that day, though I would very much like him to be here, it looks very odd a Minister there in a local legislature coming over and attending the Parliament.

श्री रामसेवक यादव अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूं । जानकारी लेना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह खत्म हो चुका है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक छोटी सी जानकारी लेना चाहता हूं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री जयपाल सिंह जी अब किस राजनीतिक दल के सदस्य हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से पूछने के बजाय उन से बाहर जा कर पूछ लें ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir. Previously your ruling was this. When Mr. Jaipal Singh entered the House, I raised the question whether he can be here and If I remember aright—I speak subject to correction—you have said that he

may stay, but should not take part in the proceedings of the House. Have you changed your ruling, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I do not change. Statement by the Finance Minister:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This has to be explained.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the Finance Minister.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 760, DATED 19-9-1963.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In reply to Starred Question No. 760 by Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Umanath on the 19th September, 1963 relating to Minister's Accounts in Foreign Banks I had stated that only one Minister had declared his Foreign Currency Account to the Reserve Bank of India. This statement was based upon information supplied by the Reserve Bank of India to whom a query had been made sometime earlier on the subject. It was later brought to my notice by my colleague Shri Humayun Kabir, Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals that he had been also permitted by the Reserve Bank to continue to maintain his foreign currency account in U.K. subject to the condition that the funds credited to the account will be remitted to India at suitable intervals so that the balance in the account does not exceed £100. The Minister is transferring to India on October 1st every year any amount in excess of £100. The Reserve Bank to whom a reference was made in this connection has confirmed the fact and stated that the account had been permitted since July 1958. This had unfortunately escaped their notice at the time the earlier enquiry was made by the Ministry of Finance. I very much regret the error.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 99, DATED 17-8-1963.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): In answer to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 99 relating to Master Plan of Delhi, I had stated on the 17th August, 1963 as follows:—

(a) 22 zonal plans have been completed and approved by the Delhi Development Authority for publication.

(b) About 30,987 acres.

In fact only 21 and not 22 zonal plans had been completed by the Delhi Development Authority for publication till that date. The total area covered by the 21 zonal plans is 16,072.98 acres and not 30,987 acres as previously reported.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: SUGARCANE PRICES

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, during the debate on food situation last week, Hon'ble Members strongly and earnestly pressed for an increase in the sugarcane price to Rs. 2 per maund, particularly in East U.P. and North Bihar. I promised that Government would consider the matter in the light of these views and that a final decision would be taken soon. Besides representations received from some state Governments for increase in price of sugarcane, the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have particularly pleaded for a uniform price in their States.

The consideration of the question involved difficult and complicated issues of the impact of proposed increase on sugar economy and its effect on consumer's prices in different States, on recovery formula and on the production of other competing crops. After a very careful consideration of these issues, Government has come to the conclusion that the extraordinary conditions that prevail in the sugarcane producing areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the current year and the repercussions of increase in neighbouring areas or factories have

[Shri Swaran Singh]

to be given special consideration. At the same time, growers in areas of factories which would continue to be governed by the recovery formula would have to be given some compensatory advantage in the interest of production.

Government have accordingly decided that:

(1) The remaining factories in East U.P. and North Bihar should be enabled to pay Rs. 2 per maund of sugarcane; and

(2) There should simultaneously be a general increase of 7 nP. per maund in the recovery formula so that the minimum price at the level of 9 per cent recovery or below would be Re. 1.75 nP. maund of sugarcane and prices at other levels would be correspondingly increased.

We have broadly assessed the effect of this increase on consumer's price in areas served by these factories. The general position would be to bring these prices in areas served by East U.P. and North Bihar factories more or less in line with those in areas which are being served by the factories in which prices have been increased already to Rs. 2. As regards the general increase in the recovery formula, the resultant effect would not be appreciable and is capable of being absorbed generally in the existing ex-factory prices.

The level at which ex-factory sugar prices would prevail involves an increase of 10 to 20 per cent over the controlled price in Septembsr 1961. Obviously, such a large increase in controlled price within the short period of two years can be accepted only as a temporary measure and I would not like hon. Members to get the impression that Government is committed to maintaining this level of cane price in the next season as well. We shall consider the question of price for the next season on its merits and make an announcement before the next sowing season commences.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अगर आप इस को २ ६० मन सब जगह कर दें तो इस का बड़ा अच्छा असर पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस को डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दें ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, please allow us to put some questions.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): The price of cane in U.P. and North Bihar has been increased. May I know whether any decision has been taken with regard to some mills which we have in West Bengal which are in the contiguous areas? If not, naturally, the cane growers would be agitated. We do not have many mills but, even then, it is important for the growers in the local area.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a matter of detail. I do not know the existing level of prices in any mill in West Bengal. That is a matter which can be looked into.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Just like the present increase in the price of cane for UP and Bihar, may I know whether in other States, in Mysore specially, the minimum price of cane will be so fixed?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already indicated that there will be a general increase of 7 nP. per maund of sugarcane in all States, including Mysore.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): In view of the fact that in Madhya Pradesh sugarcane is irrigated mostly by lift irrigation and not by river irrigation, the cost of sugarcane cultivation there is higher than that obtaining in UP and Bihar. May I know from the Minister whether he would fix Rs. 2 per maund as cost price to the sugarcane in Madhya Pradesh also?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Swaran Singh: These are suggestions. Moreover, Madhya Pradesh is not the only State where sugarcane is irrigated by lift irrigation. I know that in UP, Punjab and Bihar there is lift irrigation.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: While congratulating the Minister for increasing the price of sugarcane for UP and Bihar to Rs. 2 per maund, may I know from him whether in Maharashtra, where the Minister concerned has made out a case that without increasing the cost of sugar to the consumer there is still scope for increasing the price of the cane to the cultivators, the Minister would consider the suggestion that the minimum price payable as cost of sugarcane should be Rs. 2, without in any way increasing the cost of sugar?

Mr. Speaker, Certainly, he will consider it.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, I wanted to know....

Mr. Speaker: He asks for consideration of his suggestion. I can assure him that the Minister will consider it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): What about those factories which are covered by the South India Sugar Mills Association formula? May I know whether sugarcane supplied to the factories under the SISMA formula will also get this increase?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no SISMA formula. I have already stated that there will be an increase of 7 nP. with regard to all the sugar factories.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The sugar mills in South Bihar are allowed to charge an ex-mill price per quintal which is more than that charged by the sugar mills in contiguous areas in West Bengal; particularly, I mean Birbhum. Will the Minister kindly see that the interests of the sugar mills in West Bengal are not prejudiced in this fashion?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it has been made clear to the sugar mill owners that the price increase of sugarcane will not give them any benefit and they will not be allowed to increase the sugar price any further?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the rise in the cane price should not give the factories a pretext to increase the price of sugar.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is quite obvious. I have made it clear that an increase of this type, particularly in North Bihar and U.P. cannot be absorbed by the factories at the existing ex-factory prices and, therefore, there will be a corresponding increase. There is a para that I read out in my statement, indicating it. (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कृषि मंत्री जी की इस घोषणा का कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार के अन्दर २ रु० प्रति मन गन्ने का भाव अब दिया जायेगा स्पष्टीकरण कराते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह २ रु० प्रति मन सीजन के आरम्भ से दिया जायेगा या आज जब आप घोषणा कर रहे हैं उस के पश्चात् दिया जायेगा, और क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि २ रु० प्रति मन सदा के लिये कर देने से चीनी के उत्पादन और गन्ने के प्रोडक्शन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जहां तक पहले हिस्से का सवाल है, यह आज से लागू होगा । और इस का कोई रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट हो सकता है या नहीं यह उन्हों ने अभी रेज किया है । इस पर मैं ने ज्यादा विचार नहीं किया है । इस में कुछ पेच होंगे क्योंकि कुछ चीनी

[श्री स्वर्ण सिंह]

मिलों से पहले ही नीची कीमत पर दी जा चुकी होगी । यह तफसील की बात है और इस को हम दुबारा गौर से सोच सकते हैं । जहां तक दूसरे हिस्से का सवाल है, बड़े सोचने और गौर करने के बाद हम इस नतीजे पर आये हैं कि इसे पक्का नहीं किया जा सकता और जनवरी के करीब फिर इस पर दुबारा सोच कर क्या कीमत होनी चाहिये इस का फैसला किया जायेगा ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I have a little clarification from the hon. Minister? The Minister has been pleased to announce the minimum price of sugarcane. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, could it be the ex-field price rather than ex-factory price?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know the distinction between ex-field price and ex-factory price.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The Maharashtra Cabinet by a unanimous resolution has recommended that the minimum cost of sugarcane, which is fixed by the Central Government, should be the ex-field price and not the ex-factory price.

Mr. Speaker: That is to say, the grower should get it at the field.

Shri Swaran Singh: The grower always gets it at the field except that in certain cases he has to bear the transport charges. I have spelled that out clearly.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what he means.

Shri Swaran Singh: On the transport charges there is a regular formula that up to 12 nP. for instance, in the case of road transport, shall be borne by the person concerned.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि २ रु० प्रति मन गन्ने का दाम मिलेगा लेकिन यह नहीं तय किया कि यह रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट से होगा या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बतला दिया ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट के बारे में तो कह दिया कि अभी फैसला नहीं किया गया, और वह विस्तार की बात है । मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस की घोषणा शीघ्र हो जाय नहीं तो फिर किसानों और मिलों के बीच यह कब से लागू हो इस पर झगड़ा चलेगा और फिर गन्ने की सप्लाई और चीनी के उत्पादन के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा । इसलिए तत्काल इस की घोषणा कर दी जाये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हम इस बात का एलान कर देंगे और झगड़ा करने वालों को मौका नहीं देंगे कि वे झगड़ा पैदा कर सकें ।

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur) May I know whether this formula will apply to Punjab State?

Mr. Speaker: Everywhere there will be an increase of 7 nP.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार ने यह बात साफ नहीं की है कि ७ नए पैसे की तो कीमत बढ़ेगी लेकिन मिलमालिकान जो १८ नए पैसे फेक्टर चार्जेज काट रहे हैं उन के मुताल्लिक काश्तकार को क्या राहत मिलेगी ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस से इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (बीसलपुर) : मैं कहना चाहता था कि गन्ने की कीमत के बारे में सरकार की अजीब नीति रही है । अभी बरेली जिले में एक मिल में ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये । आप तो सारी पालिसी में जाने लगे ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : एक जिले में १ रु० ८६ न० पै० एक मिल में दिया जा रहा है और

२ रु० दूसरी मिल में दिया जा रहा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इस तरह की डिस्पैरिटीज है उन के बारे में सरकार सफाई क्यों नहीं करती । उस का दिमाग साफ क्यों नहीं होता ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : सरकार का दिमाग तो साफ है । दूसरे लोग भी जरा साफ करें । यह मैंने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि पर प्वाइंट ७ रु० पैसे रिकवरी पर चार्ज करने का कहा है । कभी कभी गन्ने में अक्तूबर में शुगर का परसेन्टेज कम होता है और फिर अप्रैल में कम हो जाया करता है । क्या इस पर गवर्नमेंट या मिल वाले विचार करेंगे । दूसरी बात यह कि कोई मिल कम एक्स्ट्रैक्शन करती है शुगर परसेन्टेज कम होने की वजह से या मशीनों के पुरानी होने की वजह से । इस का असर किसान पर क्यों पड़ना चाहिये । इस के लिये किसान को क्यों दोषी बनाया जाय । इस के असर को ध्यान में रक्खा जाय ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस के मुताल्लिक मैं ने बहस के दौरान इस बात को साफ कर दिया था कि आप्टिमम प्रोडक्शन के ऊपर एवरेज निकाला जाता है । शुरू के वक्त में रिकवरी कम होती है और बाद में फिर इनवरशन की वजह से सुक्राज कंटेंट कम हो जाता है । इस वक्त को इस हिसाब में नहीं लगाते । जब आप्टिमम रिकवरी होती है उस के ऊपर औसत निकाला जाता है ।

जहां तक दूसरे सवाल का संबंध है, यह ठीक है कि किसान को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचना चाहिए, लेकिन इस के लिए बड़ी भारी मैशिनरी आरगेनाइज करने की जरूरत होगी और लेबारेटरी वगैरह बनानी होंगी । इस पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : एक मिल में १ रु० ७५ नया पैसा दिया जाता है और दूसरी में दो रुपया दिया जाता है । एक में रिकवरी ज्यादा है और एक में कम है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाएं ।

13.00 hrs.

MOTION *RE* REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We now take further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat on the 5th December, 1963, namely:—

> "That the 'Report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th November, 1963, be taken into consideration."

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी गुजारिश है कि इसमें और समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : कल डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय ने पांच बजे से ६ बजे तक एक घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से साढ़े पांच बजे हाउस उठ गया । मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि कुछ क्षेत्र के लोगों को बोलने का समय नहीं मिला । मेरे राज्य के तीन अपोजीशन के मेम्बर हैं जिनको बोलने का समय नहीं मिला । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आधा घंटा समय बढ़ा दिया जाय । जो लोग कल हाउस उठने तक बैठे रहे थे उनको आज मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : मैं कल पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रख रहा था । मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जन संघ योजना का विरोधी नहीं है । योजना होनी चाहिये । हर घर में योजना बनायो

[श्री कछवाय]

जाती है । परन्त विचार करने की बात यह है कि यह योजना किस प्रकार की हो ।

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हमें पिछला अनुभव है कि योजना के बाद देश में कितनी बेकारी बढ़ी है । योजना से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन अगर योजना के साथ साथ देश में बेकारी बढ़ेगी तो जनता उस उत्पादन का उपयोग कैसे कर सकेगी ।

बहुत सी मिलों के अन्दर नई नई मशीने लगायी गयी हैं, जिनके मंगाने के लिये हमारा पैसा बाहर गया है । यह ठीक है कि इन मशीनों के द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ा, लेकिन इन मशीनों के कारण हजारों लाखों की तादाद में मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं । जब लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं होगा तो वे इन चीजों को कैसे खरीदेंगे । उनको काम मिलना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि जब तक उनको काम नहीं मिलेगा, उनके पास पैसा नहीं होगा, और जब उनके पास पैसा नहीं होगा तो वे देश में बनी हुई वस्तुओं को खरीद नहीं सकेंगे । इस बेकारी को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

सरकार को इस बात का अन्दाजा मिल चुका है कि देश में कितनी बेकारी है । इसका मैं एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । एक बार रेलवे विभाग में २०० आदमियों की जरूरत थी, सरकार ने समाचारपत्रों में छपवाया कि हमें दो सौ आदमियों की जरूरत है । उन दो सौ जगहों के लिये ६००० अर्जियां आयीं । इतना ही नहीं, जब फिर रेलवे विभाग में ४०० आदमियों की जरूरत पड़ी तो उन ४०० जगहों के लिये १४,००० अर्जियां आयीं । यह बेकारी का नमूना है । और यह वर्ग तो पढ़े लिखे आदमियों का है । अगर सरकार सारे राज्यों में इस प्रकार की घोषणायें करके जांच करे तो उसको पता चले कि पढ़े लिखे लोग कितने बेकार हैं ।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने इस विषय पर विचार नहीं किया है कि किसानों में जो अनपढ़ लोग हैं उनमें कितने बेकार हैं । उनमें भी हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में लोग बेकार हैं । यह बेकारी दूर कैसे हो ? काश्तकारों में यह बेकारी क्यों बढ़ रही है ? शासन द्वारा नए ढंग की मशीने खेती के लिये लगायी जा रही है और इस कारण हमारे मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं और वे धर्म संकट में पड़ जाते हैं कि क्या करें । इनमें से अनेक लोग काम न मिलने के कारण पाइजन खा कर आत्म हत्या कर लेते हैं । स्वर्णकारों ने भी ऐसा किया था, पर सरकार उनके सही आंकड़े नहीं दे सकी कि कितने स्वर्णकारों ने आत्म हत्या की ।

देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में हम देखते हैं कि डलिया ढोने वाले लोग ८ या ९ हजार की संख्या में रोज फुटपाथों पर सोते हैं, उनके पास बिछाने को टाट होता है और ओढ़ने को भी टाट ही होता है । यह राजधानी और देश के लिये कितने कलंक की बात है ।

आप जो ट्रैक्टरों और मशीनों से खेती कराते हैं इससे बहुत से मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं । आपको देहातों में छोटे छोटे उद्योग लगाने चाहिये जिनसे ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिल सके । इससे देश में उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और बेकारी भी कम होगी ।

इसके अलावा मैं बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के बारे में बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं । आप कहते हैं कि हमने मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ा दी, लेकिन दूसरी ओर कीमतें इतनी बढ़ गयी हैं कि मजदूर अपनी रोजाना की जरूरत की चीजें नहीं खरीद सकता । आपने एक मजदूर की तनखाह ३० रुपये से ४० रुपये कर दी, दस रुपये बढ़ा दिये, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जिस चीज का दाम चार आना था वह चीज आज सवा रुपये और डेढ़ रुपये में मिल रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गेहूं का क्या भाव है ?

श्री कछवाय : मैंने एक रुपया के बीस सेर गेहूं खाया है, लेकिन आज आटा सवा सेर या डढ़ सेर का मिलता है । तो एक ओर तो आप मजदूर की तनख्वाह बढ़ाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर योजना को सफल करने के लिये करों को इतना बढ़ा देते हैं कि जिससे मंहगाई बढ़ती जाती है । सरकार ने इस पर विचार नहीं किया है । सरकार तो योजना के कागजी घोडों पर चल रही है ।

मैं उस गरीब इलाके से आता हूं जहां कि लोग पेड़ों के पत्तों पर और गोबर से निकाले हुए अन्न पर अपनी जिन्दगी बिताते हैं । इसकी जानकारी सरकार को होनी चाहिये । सरकार को निजी रूप से यह जानकारी नहीं है, केवल हम विरोधी दल के लोग उन को यह बात कहते हैं । शासन को आज इस बात की ठीक जानकारी नहीं है कि लोग देश में किस प्रकार भूखे मर रहे हैं । मेरा तो निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे साथ खुफिया तौर पर चल कर देखें तो उनको सही स्थिति का पता चल सकता है ।

आज सरकार ने खादी ग्रामउद्योग, भारत साधु समाज, मछली पालन, मक्खी पालन, मुर्गी-पालन आदि अनेक काम खोल रखे हैं जिनमें कांग्रेसी लोग राजकुमारों की तरह काम करते हैं । मैं अपनी भाषा में उनको राजकुमार ही कहता हूं । इन संस्थाओं में काम करने वाले लोग राजकुमारों का सा जीवन बिताते हैं । उन्हें पता नहीं है कि देश की हालत क्या है । इस योजना से जनता को क्या लाभ हुआ है इसका पता मंत्री महोदय को तभी लग सकता है जब कि खुफिया तौर पर नीचे के तबके की अवस्था को जा कर देखें । ऐसा करने से उनको मालूम होगा कि जनता का इस योजना के बारे में क्या विचार है और जनता इस योजना को क्या समझती है ।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सहकारी खेती की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । सहकारी खेती की योजना के कारण आज देश के किसानों में यह भावना फैली हुई है कि सरकार हमारी जमीन ले कर खुद उस पर खेती करेगी । लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं कि सरकार जब जमीन ले ही लेगी तो हम क्यों दिलचस्पी के साथ उत्पादन बढ़ायें ? हम इतनी मेहनत के साथ क्यों काम करें, हमें करना भी क्या है क्योंकि जमीन तो हमारी सरकार ने ले ही लेनी है और हमें तो जीवन भर गुलाम ही बने रहना है । हम सरकार के नौकर होंगे । उन के मन में इस तरह की एक धारणा बन गई है । सहकारी खेती के नाम पर और भूमि सुधार के नाम पर आप यह करने जा रहे हैं कि जिनके पास ४० बीघे के ऊपर जमीन होगी उस की जमीन सरकार ले लेगी । आप सोशलिज्म और समाजवाद का नारा बुलंद करते थकते नहीं लेकिन एक व्यक्ति जिसके पास चार आठ मकान, एक, दो या दस कारखाने हैं, काफी अचल सम्पत्ति का वह मालिक बना बैठा है लेकिन उसकी वह सम्पत्ति आप छीनना नहीं चाहते । पूंजीपतियों पर आपकी विशेष कृपा रहती है । इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि यह कांग्रेस सरकार उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों, फैक्टरीज के मालिकों और कम्पनियों के मालिकों से चंदे आदि की शकल में मोटी मोटी रकमें पाती है और उन की सहायता व सहयोग के आधार पर ही यह कांग्रेसी लोग बारबार संसद तथा अन्य विधान मंडलों में चुन कर आते हैं । पिछली बार स्वयं भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री केशव देव मालवीय ने यह बात स्वीकार की थी कि उन्होंने जो १० हजार रुपया एक बड़ी प्राइवेट फर्म से लिया था वह उन्होंने चुनाव लड़ने के लिये लिया था । यह बात अब बिलकुल साफ हो गई है कि इन बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के द्वारा यह हमारे कांग्रेसी राजकुमार पलते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें । उनका समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री कछवाय : मै सदन का और अधिक समय न लेते हुए केवल शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा सा अवश्य निवेदन करना चाहूंगा । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम देखते हैं कि उसके स्तर में निरन्तर ह्रास हो रहा है । उसका स्तर दिनोदिन बढ़ने के बजाय उलटे घटता ही जा रहा है ।

शिक्षा का स्तर जहां गिरता जा रहा है वहां साथ ही उनमें अनुशासनहीनता भी बढ़ने लगी है साथ ही उनका चारित्रिक अधपतन भी हो रहा है । अनुशासनहीनता विद्यार्थियों में बहुत बढ़ रही है और उसके अनेकों केस आये दिन समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ने और सुनने को मिलते हैं । मैं इस का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । विद्यार्थियों की कुछ मांगें थीं । उन मांगों को लेकर वे प्रिंसिपल के पास गये । जब प्रिंसिपल ने उनकी बात नहीं सुनी और उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया तो विद्यार्थियों ने विरोध में उन का एक पुतला बनाया और जलूस बना कर प्रिंसिपल के घर के सामने पहुंचे और उस प्रिंसिपल के पुतले को वहां पर रख कर उन्होंने जला दिया । अब इस से स्वयं माननीय सदस्य अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों का स्टैन्डर्ड घटा है अथवा बढ़ा है । अनुशासन का उनमें नितांत अभाव दिखाई देता है । जब प्रिंसिपल की पत्नी ने इस बारे में बाहर खड़े हुए लोगों से पूछा कि यह नारे और शोर शराबा किस लिये है तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि ताज्जुब है आपको अभी तक पता नहीं लग पाया । आप के पति महाशय स्वर्ग सिधार गए हैं, उनका हमने दाह संस्कार कर दिया है । आप अब शौक से दूसरा पति कर लें । बी० ए० पास विद्यार्थियों में शिक्षा का यह असर पड़ रहा है । वे दिन पर दिन अनुशासनहीनता व उच्चश्रंखल होते जा रहे हैं ।

विद्यार्थियों में चारित्रिक अधपतन कितना हो रहा है मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि अखबारों में आये दिन उनमें कितनी गिरावट आ गई है इसके समाचार छपते रहते हैं । कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों की ऐसी बहुत सी घटनायें सुनने की मिलती हैं कि कुवारी छात्रा ने एक बालक को जन्म दे दिया । अभी समाचार पत्र में इस आशय की एक खबर छपी थी कि मथुरा के अन्दर एक कुमारी अध्यापिका ने एक बालक को जन्म दिया । उसने लोकलज्जावश उस बालक को मार दिया जिसको बाद में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि हमारे छात्रों का चरित्र दुर्बल होता जा रहा है ।

जहां तक देश के स्वास्थ्य का सम्बन्ध ह, मेरा कहना है कि लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब होता जा रहा है और हमारे नवयुवक और नवयुवतियों का स्वास्थ्य दिन पर दिन गिरता जा रहा ह ।

परिवार नियोजन के लिये ४० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने वाले हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार को आयुर्वेद और यूनानी जो कि प्रचलित पुरानी देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं, उनके प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति अब त्याग देनी चाहिए । सरकार का ऐसा सोचना कि एलोपैथिक दवाइयों और इंजेक्शनों से वे लोगों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा कर सकेंगे, यह ख़याल छोड़ देना चाहिये । उसको आयुर्वेद को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहियें । उसमें नवीनतम अनुसंधान कराने चाहिये और देशवासियों को सस्ता इलाज सुलभ करना चाहिये । आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिये धन्यवाद ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain) *rose—*

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय सदन में जो

कार्यवाही चल रही है वह केवल २०–२२ सदस्यों की उपस्थिति में चल रही है । यह तो ठीक है कि हमने एक इस तरह की परम्परा डाल रखी है कि एक और ढाई बजे की बीच में कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठाया जायेगा, लेकिन यह भी देखने की चीज है कि लोक-सभा जो कि इस देश की सर्वोच्च लोकतंत्री संस्था है, उसकी कार्यवाही केवल २० या २२ सदस्यों की मौजूदगी में चलती रहे । आखिर इस चर्चा का मतलब क्या होगा ? इस बहस को कौन सुनेगा और कौन उस पर राय देगा । कांग्रेस वालों को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इसकी कोई परवाह नहीं रह गयी है । उनको तो अपनी मीटिंग चलाने से मतलब है और चूंकि इस समय वह मीटिंग अन्यत्र इसी बिल्डिंग में चल रही है इसीलिए उनकी उपस्थिति इतनी कम है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member challenging the quorum?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the bell be rung—

Shri Radhelal Vyas: There is a convention that between 1 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. no question of quorum will be raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other day, the Speaker had made it clear that when the question of quorum was raised, the bell should be rung.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even after the convention?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The convention should be respected.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The convention is that during lunch hour, the question of quorum should not be raised.

Shri M. R. Masani: Let the convention be respected.

श्री कछवाय : इस समय हाउस में कोरम नहीं मालूम पड़ता है । ७ कांग्रेसी और १४ विरोधी दल के लोग मौजूद हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ऐसा ही है तो एक से ढाई बजे तक लंच आवर डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाय । अब इससे तो शीशे के सामने अकेले खड़े होकर बोलना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members observe the convention, I can help it, but if they raise an objection, I cannot help it.

Shri M. R. Masani: The convention should be observed.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the time will be extended for this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There will be no further extension?

Shri Warior: When will the hon. Minister be called?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Immediately after Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Warior: There is an important meeting of the Congress Party going on now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not concerned with the Congress Party meeting, as Deputy-Speaker. The hon. Member is also not concerned with it.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी मीटिंग इस प्रकार से एक बजे की जाय यह कहां तक उचित है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As Deputy-Speaker, I am not concerned with what the Congress Party does or does not do.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: But that meeting is being held in the precincts of the Parliament House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चूंकि कोरम नहीं है इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सदन को स्थगित कर दिया जाय ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : श्री रामसेवक यादव के इस सुझाव से कि सदन को स्थगित कर दिया जाय, मैं सहमत हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may resume their seats. There is no quorum, and therefore there is no House. Therefore they cannot speak now.

There is no quorum. So the House will stand adjourned till 2 P. M.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-Assembled at fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE QUORUM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before we begin, may I raise a point? It was, if I remember aright, the first Speaker of free India's Parliament, Shri Mavalankar, who ruled more than once that the work of Parliament should take precedence with Members of Parliament and even if there was a sitting of some party or any committee during the hours of sitting of the House, Members should give precedence to the work of Parliament and not to the extraneous committee or party meeting. Here, because of some reasons—I do not know what the reasons were—because of a party's meeting so I am told—two precious hours of parliamentary time have been wasted—by a meeting called by the Members on the other side. It is wholly improper, wholly irregular and wholly detrimental to the growth of parliamentary democracy that this kind of party meeting should get precedence over parliamentary work.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There was an old standing convention and practice in this House that during the lunch hour, quorum was never challenged. What has happened today is surprising. We were all under the impression that between 1 and 2 quorum was never challenged. It is surprising that the Opposition gives up all those conventions and challenges the quorum in this manner.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : अभी माननीय त्यागी जो ने एक प्रश्न उठाया है । उसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो कायदे कानून हैं, उनको कोई परम्परायें जो हैं, वे तोड़ नहीं सकती हैं । दूसरी बात यह कि हम लोगों ने पूरी कोशिश की कि रहें, इसलिए कि यह सवाल ही न उठे । लेकिन हालत यह थी कि हम तो चौदह थे और त्यागी जी के सहयोगी सात । ऐसी हालत में दीवार से बात करने से क्या फायदा हो सकता था । ऐसे वक्त यह सवाल न उठाया जाय तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Just as it is the duty of the Congress Members to maintain quorum, it is equally the duty of the Members on the other side also to maintain it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हम ज्यादा थे ये कम । इससे हमारी जिम्मेदारी का पता चलता है ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: First of all, between 1 and 2.30, there was a sort of convention that the quorum

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*At 14-00 hours quorum bell was rung. No quorum was made, and at 14-03 hours, quorum bell was rung again and no quorum was made. The Secretary informed the Members present as follows:—

"There is no quorum. So the House cannot meet. We cannot start the House till there is quorum. The Deputy-Speaker has directed that the House will meet at 3 P.M."

bell would not be rung. If the Opposition Members who had no other work . . . (*Interruptions*), if all of them had been doing their duty within Parliament and were inside the House, the question of quorum would not have arisen.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): It was very disturbing to discover, as some of us did, that for some peculiar reason, the House rose for a particular period. It has never been our experience that between 1 and 2·30 the House was adjourned for lack of quorum, and we have developed a convention, whether we like it or not, that between those hours, the House would not be adjourned on account of lack of quorum, whether a Member raises that question or not.

I say this because my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, himself insists over and over again, and very rightfully, on a certain measure which might be on the anvil in regard to the quorum being defined in a more consistent way, consistent with the Constitution. We have not done so; Government has made no effort in that direction. Government and the rest of us are party to a convention which we have been observing that between 1 and 2·30 this House does not adjourn, but for some mysterious reason, the House did adjourn. But the reason did not remain mysterious when we disovered that the majority party was having a meeting somewhere in this building. This is contempt of Parliament, this kind of manipulating the hours of sitting of this House in order to enable the members of the majority party to meet in their own miserable conclave rather than in Parliament. This is something which is absolutely detrimental to any kind of rational parliamentary convention. I do not understand why this thing has been permitted to be done.

Shri Tyagi takes cover under the plea that it was the Opposition which made a mistake by suggesting it. But the Opposition here—I do not know which Member of the Opposition raised the question of quorum—is within its rights in pointing out certain obvious irrelevancies, certain non-conformity with the rules of procedure and all the rest of it. Every time this matter has been raised by a Member of the Opposition or by a Member of the governing party, the Chair has ruled that as long as this convention stands, he is not going to adjourn the House between 1 and 2.30. I do not know who was in the Chair at that time. I do not know why the Chair gave this direction in regard to adjournment. But it does seem most extraordinary that this House rose for no understandable reason, and the entire time-table is upset. So many of us have been waiting for so long in order to take part in the discussion on the Preventive Detention Bill, for instance. So we have to fashion our routine, our time-table, according to the exigencies of the parliamentary situation. But we do have some expectations of courtesy from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs so that we could know when a matter is going to come up.

By this kind of practice which the ruling party has started, today the entire time-table of the House is liable to be upset at any point of time in order to satisfy the whim or caprice of some Members of the ruling party. This is a matter which is very serious, which goes against the grain of parliamentary decency. I do wish the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gives an explanation. I do not imagine what satisfactory explanation can possibly be forthcoming. But even so, he owes it to the House to say how it happened and then give us some satisfaction.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The last speaker himself said that there has been a convention which we have been following that between 1 and 2.30 the House would not adjourn for want of quorum. We were also under that impression. Otherwise, our Members would not have been absent; at least we would have left as many Members as would form a quorum.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

But as he himself says, some mysterious thing happened. I do not know who adjourned the House and why it was done. So long as the convention was there, we were all under the impression that quorum could not be challenged during those hours. Otherwise, we would have never allowed all our Members to go to some party meeting, or we would not have called such a meeting. We were under that impression that no quorum would be demanded or asked. Therefore, this thing happened.

We adjourned to meet at 2 P.M. At 2 P.M. some of our friends opposite were standing in the Lobby. We could have formed a quorum. But to my great surprise—I do not know how—they said "We are not going to oblige you; we are not going to hold the baby; so long we have been holding the baby on your behalf". If all those Members had obliged us, they could have come into the House and the House need not have been adjourned till 3 P.M. because some of the Members on this side plus those Members who were standing in the Lobby could together easily have formed a quorum. But they did it deliberately perhaps to show us in this position so that they may be able to condemn us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. He has made some mis-statements about the convention. This was adopted, I think in 1953. Since then much water has flowed down the Yamuna. In 1955, this matter was raied by me and Shri Mavalankar advised Government to bring forward a Bill to amend the Constitution. Now Sir, a little while ago, the Deputy Chief Whip of the Congress Party handed me a copy of the rules of procedure in the House of Commons, but as I told him earlier, unfortunately or fortunately for us, we have a written Constitution; Britain has no Constitution at all. Unfortunately again—doubly unfortunately—we have inserted a provision with regard to quorum in the Constitution itself, which need not have been done.

We have taken an oath of loyalty to the Constitution here and we are bound to uphold its provisions. Article 100(4) of the Constitution says:

> "If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty...."—

there is no question of any convention; "it shall be the duty—

> "of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum".

It is absolutely mandatory, absolutely unambiguous. No convention can override the provisions of the Constitution. I do not know whether it was raised in the second Lok Sabha, but in the third Lok Sabha, for the last one year or so I have been raising this point. The Speaker has advised them once, twice, thrice, umpteen times to bring forward a Bill, but they have refused to do so, committed contempt of the Speaker and his directions, treated his directions with contempt. They have no desire to do it, they refuse to bring forward a Bill, and yet they want us, who have taken an oath of loyalty to the Constitution, to abide by an unconstitutional convention. They may not respect the Constitution, but we do. We abide by the oath we have taken, they may not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is welcome to have a fling at us, but the convention in regard to the quorum not being raised between 1 and 2.30 P.M. was due to the fact that Members have, after all, to eat, we cannot live on air, it was not due to the fact that they wanted to give an opportunity to participating political parties to hold their meetings during the interval.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब प्रथम बार कोरम के बारे में प्रश्न उठा था उस समय श्री राने मौजूद थे और जब दो बजे घंटी बजी तो अपनी पार्टी को वे सूचना दे सकते थे। इसलिये पार्लिया-

मेंटरी अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर महोदय बहाना कर रहे हैं कि यह लोग बाहर खड़े रहे और वे अपने आदमियों को ला सकते थे । इसलिये दुबारा जो कुछ हुआ है वह साबित करता है कि वे अपनी पार्टी की मीटिंग को महत्व दे रहे थे और दुबारा कोरम बनाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : झगड़े का समय निकल जाये, तय हो जाय मामला और बिल आये इसलिये वे यह सब कर रहे थे ।

श्री बजराज सिंह (बरेली) : अभी जो हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेअर्स ने कन्वेंशन का जिक्र किया और कोरम का जिक्र किया उस का सिर्फ बहाना लेकर वह आप पर आरोप लगाना चाहते थे कि जो कुछ आपने किया वह गलत किया था । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कन्वेंशन और कोरम से ज्यादा खयाल उनको रखना चाहिये डिकोरम का । यहां पर जो सात मेम्बर्स बाकी रह गये थे, मेरे खयाल से अगर यह तमाशा न हुआ होता तो शायद उनसे जवाब तलब होता कि तुम लोग पार्टी मीटिंग में क्यों नही आये । इसके बजाय उन लोगों का सहारा लेकर वे कहते हैं कि हमारे सात आदमी मौजूद थे । अब आप इस पर गौर करें कि कंवेंशन और कोरम इन दो चीजों का सहारा लेकर वे आपके ऊपर आरोप लगाना चाहते हैं, जिसको मैं बहुत खराब समझता हूं ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हम इसको सहन नही करेंगे ।

कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्य: हम इसको बरदाश्त नही करेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry for the incident that has happenned. A convention is a convention only as long as it is observed, and so when the quorum is challenged, I have no option but to adjourn the House if there is no quorum. I was in the Chair when the House was adjourned, and according to the Constitution, I had to adjourn the House.

In fact, this point was raised on 22nd November, 1963. Shri Kamath raised an objection, and it reads:

> "Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not said anything about the Anti-Quorum Bill.
>
> **Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, the hon. Member is free. He has thrown a challenge that if the Bill is not brought before the session expires, he will not be bound by the unconstitutional convention as he called it. He can execute that."

It is implicit that when there is no quorum, there is no option but to adjourn the House, and I had to adjourn the House till 2 O'Clock. At 2 O'Clock the bell was rung twice, but the House could not meet for want of quorum. I hope such things will not occur in future.

15.14 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतने दिनों से जो इस प्लैन पर चर्चा चल रही है उस में सब से बड़ी अखरने वाली बात यह है कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने प्लैनिंग कमिशन के बारे में कटु आलोचना की है । मैं समझता हूं कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन के जो सदस्य हैं वे काफी अनुभवी, योग्य, विद्वान और सेवा भावी हैं और उन्होंने देश की काफी सेवा की है, जो कि हमारे सामने है । उन्होंने अध्ययन करके जो आंकड़े और जो स्थिति रक्खी है उस से उन के प्रति हम जितना भी आभार प्रकट करें वह कम है । उन की कटु आलोचना करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं कही जा सकती ।

हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय जो ५ प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़नी चाहिये थी वह ढाई

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ी है । इस का क्या कारण है । हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का ४७ प्रतिशत भाग कृषि उत्पादन से पूरा होता है । हम ने यह देखा कि हमारे कृषि उत्पादन में कमी हुई, पिछले दो सालों में उस में कोई बढ़ती नहीं हुई, और पिछले साल में तो २२ लाख टन अनाज की कम पैदावार हुई । कपास में भी कम पैदावार हुई और यही कारण है कि राष्ट्रीय आय नहीं बढ़ सकी, और उस को वहीं पर रहना पड़ा । इसी तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन भी जहां ११ प्रति वर्ष बढ़ना चाहिये था वहां पहले वर्ष में वह साढ़े ६ प्रतिशत और दूसरे वर्ष में केवल ८ तिशत ही बढ़ा है । इस लिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि सब से पहले कृषि उत्पादन की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सन् १९४७ से ले कर अभी तक यानी सन् १९६३ तक काफी प्रयत्न किये गये, हमारी खेती का जो क्राप एरिया है उस में भी लगभग ९ करोड़ एकड़ अधिक में खती हुई है । इस के बावजूद भी जो इम्पोर्टस के फिगर्स हैं वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं हैं । सन् १९४८–४९ में ३० लाख टन अनाज बाहर से मगाया गया जब कि सन् १९६२–६३ में उसे बढ़ा कर हम को ३८ लाख टन बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा । इस लिये यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है और जब तक इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा और ऐसे कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे कि हम कृषि उत्पादन को ठीक से बढ़ा सकें, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं हो सकती

हमारे ८२ प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं जिन में से ७० प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जो कि केवल कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं । इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि जो हमारे देहात के लोग हैं, जो कृष्कजन हैं, उन लोगों की स्थिति सुधरे, और यह तभी हो सकता है जब कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़े । इस के लिये काफी प्रयत्न किया गया । खाद की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कितनी भी रसायनिक खाद पैदा करें, उस से हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती । कम्पोस्ट, ग्रीन मैन्योर की ओर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया गया है । उस का प्रचार खूब किया गया है लेकिन मैं देहातों में देखता हूं कि कम्पोस्ट तयार नहीं की जा सकी है और गोबर जो होता है वह व्यर्थ फेंका जाता है या जलाने के काम में आता है । उस का कोई सदुपयोग नहीं किया जाता ।

इसी तरह से लोन काफी किसानों को दिया गया, करोड़ों रुपये कोआपरेटिव्ज के द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये लेकिन किसान सुखी नहीं है । अपेक्स बैंक, रिजर्व बैंक सवा ३ प्रतिशत ब्याज पर रुपया देता है लेकिन किसान को हमारे यहां अन्तिम रूप से साढ़े १० प्रतिशत ब्याज तक पर जा कर रुपया मिलता है है । इस में कुछ कटौती हो जाती है और दूसरे कामों में भी उसे कुछ खर्च करना पड़ता है । इस लिय किसान आज सुखी नहीं है । इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

मेरा सुझाव यह भी है कि हर एक जिले में एक सोयल टैस्टिंग लेबोरेटरी कायम की जानी चाहिये और तमाम जमीन की जांच की जानी चाहिये कि किस जमीन के लिये किस खाद की जरूरत है और उसे किसानों को बतलाया जाना चाहिये ताकि सूखी खाद से ही वह अपना उत्पादन बढ़ायें ।

इसी तरह से बिजली के बारे में है । बहुत सी जगहों पर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन बिजली के द्वार हो सकता है, कई जगहें हैं, जैसे चम्बल नदी है जिस में काफी पानी है, लेकिन किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है । इस ओर भी ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारा कृषि उत्पादन कम होने से कीमतें अधिक बढ़ी हैं । आपने अभी अभी अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में

सवाल उठा कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं । हमारे यहां गेहूं वगैरह की कीमतें बढ़ रही है । यह बड़ा पेचीदा सवाल है । इस पर कई परीक्षण किये गये । सन् १९४७ के बाद कभी कंट्रोल किया गया, कभी कंट्रोल हटा कर, अभी प्राइस फिक्सेशन कर के, कभी डिकंट्रोल कर के, लेकिन हम एक स्थिर नीति कायम नहीं कर सके मैं समझता हूं कि इतने प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद कृषि उत्पादन में तरक्की नहीं हुई । उधर कई किसानों को शिकायत रहती है कि कृषि उत्पादन की जो उचित कीमतें मिलनी चाहियें वह नहीं मिली हैं । इस के बारे में एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने की जरूरत है । मेरा सुझाव है कि एक अलग स्टेटरी बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिये,एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड, और उस को यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये, कि जिस तरह से दूसरे देशों में ह्वीट बोर्डस् हैं, कनाडा में हैं, आस्ट्रेलिया में हैं, जापान में राइस बोर्ड है जहां पर मनी पोली प्रोक्योरमेंट होता है, उसी तरह से इस बोर्ड को भी अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि कुछ कमोडिटीज के उत्पादन की तरफ, जैसे ह्वीट को ले लें, चावल को ले लें, वह ध्यान दे, उस के लिये बीज की व्यवस्था करे, उस के लिये वह कर्ज दे और उस का सब का सब उत्पादन प्रोक्योर कर ले और उस का वितरण करे । अगर यह व्यवस्था की जायगी तो कीमतें ठीक रखी जा सकेंगी और उपभोक्ताओं को चीजे ठीक कीमत पर मिल सकेंगी । लेकिन अगर यह नहीं किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि कीमतों का बढ़ाव चढ़ाव हमेशा होता रहेगा और लोगों की परेशानियां इसी तरह से बनी रहेंगी ।

बेरोजगारी का सवाल भी बड़ा पेचीदा है । एक करोड़ आबादी देश में प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है । इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट जितने भी कदम उठाती है उन की तुलना में यह समस्या सुरसा राक्षसी की तरह अपना मुंह बढ़ाती चली जाती है और यह समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है । अगर आप को बेकारी को खत्म करना है । आप को ग्रामोद्योग और कृषि की ओर ध्यान देना होगा । आप इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन करके लाखों करोड़ों आदमियों को काम नहीं दे सकते । इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि कृषि के प्रश्न को युद्ध स्तर पर हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये । इस काम के लिये एक ऐसी एजेंसी बनायी जाए जिस में आफिशियल और नान आफिशियल दोनों हों और उन को पूरे अधिकार रहें, और यह एजेंसी राज्यों में भी काम करे और सेंटर में भी काम करे । उस के ऊपर जिम्मेवारी हो और उस के हाथ में अधिकार भी हों । अगर ऐसा कोई बोर्ड बनाया जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो सकेगी ।

प्लान में कमी क्यों रही इस की जांच होनी चाहिये । यह सही है कि जनता की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह प्लान को इम्पलीमेंट करे, लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जिम्मेदारी जनता से अधिक है । पहली योजना में, दूसरी योजना में और तीसरी योजना में भी इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि जब तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी ईमानदार और एफिशियेंट नहीं होगी तब तक प्लान सफल नहीं हो सकती । खुशी की बात है कि श्री नन्दा का ध्यान इस ओर गया है और उन्हों ने विजिलेंस कमीशन बनाने की घोषणा की है, लेकिन केवल घोषणाओं से काम नहीं होगा । इस के लिये ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। प्लान के सफल न होने की कुछ जिम्मेदारी अधिकारियों पर भी डाली जानी चाहिये उन की जिम्मेदारी और उन की लाएबिलिटी मुकर्रर की जानी चाहिये । जब तक अधिकारियों पर जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जायगी और उन को प्लान के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तब तक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता ।

मैं एक बात की ओर केवल इशारा करना चाहता हूं । अभी मध्य प्रदेश में मंत्रिमंडल में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन हुआ है । नया मंत्रिमंडल आने के बाद से वहां काम में

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

फर्क पड़ रहा है । व्यक्तियों की भी अपनी कुछ बात होती है । जब से श्री मिश्र चीफ मिनिस्टर हुए हैं तब से कुछ अधिक काम होने लगा है । तो मैं ने यह इसलिये कहा है कि अगर मंत्रिमंडल में यह विचार कर ले कि नहीं हम को करप्शन दूर करना है, एफिशियेंसी को बढ़ाना है, रेडटेपिज्म को खत्म करना है, तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं, और अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं, कि यह चीज बहुत जल्दी हो सकती है । जब तक मंत्रिमंडल ऐसा नहीं करेगा तब तक इस में सफलता मिलना संभव नहीं है । इस लिये मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि यह जिम्मेदारी वह अपने ऊपर लें और इस ओर कदम बढ़ावें ।

इर्रीगेशन पर काफी रुपया खर्च किया गया, लेकिन उस से पूरा लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । इस में सरकार को ३० करोड़ का घाटा हो रहा है । जिन लोगों को कर्जा दिया गया है वे उस को वापिस नहीं कर सकते । न उस का ब्याज दे सकते हैं । इतना पैसा इर्रीगेशन पर खर्च हुआ, लेकिन उस से लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । इस बारे में कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये और उस पर सख्ती से अमल होना चाहिये और राज्य सरकारों को इस दिशा में कदम उठाने के लिये कहा जाना चाहिये । सेन्टर उन पर इस के लिये दबाव डाले और राज्यों से यह काम ठीक प्रकार से कराए ।

शिक्षा के बारे में फिजिकल टारजेट तो पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन स्कूलों में बड़ा ओवर क्राउडिंग है, विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, उन के लिये उचित मकानों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, और टीचर प्यूपिल सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं है, शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है । इस ओर बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

अन्त में मैं एक शब्द स्वास्थ्य के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । डाक्टरों की संख्या काफी बढ़ायी जा रही है, उन के कालिज बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इंडीजिनस सिस्टम आफ मेडीसिन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है । अगर सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का राष्ट्रीय करण करती है और केवल डाक्टरों की सहायता से यह काम करती है तो वैद्यों और हकीमों का क्या होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इतने बड़े देश में अगर सरकार वैद्यों और हकीमों से काम नहीं लेगी तो लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को कैसे ठीक रख सकेगी । अगर ये लोग योग्य नहीं हैं तो इन को ट्रेन कर के योग्य बनाया जाए । ये लोग कम खर्च में लोगों को रिलीफ पहुंचा सकते हैं । अगर आप एलोपैथी और डाक्टरों के द्वारा ही जनता को रिलीफ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो आप इस बड़े देश में ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Bhagat.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am the only one left out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have called the maximum number possible.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. House has debated this question over a number of days. It augurs well for the Plan that repeatedly the time for the debate was extended as a larger number of Members wanted to participate. Though unfortunately the House was adjourned twice for lack of quorum, it has given me some advantage because I see larger number of persons present to hear my winding up the debate. In one sense the purpose of my motion for consideration of this mid-term plan appraisal document has been fulfilled because the discussions here have been very helpful; I have no doubt that it will create widespread interest in the country. The essence of democratic planning is that increasingly larger

number of our countrymen should not only participate in thought and action and implementation processes of the plan but should also be aware of the larger implications of our policies also. I have seen in the Press that the debate here has been followed with keen and critical interest. That was the purpose of my motion and it has been largely achieved. I made it clear that it was only the present picture of the implementation of the Plan during the 2½ years that has to be considered; the purpose of this appraisal was limited: to inform the House about the progress and to stimulate constructive criticism. I am grateful to hon. Members who offered such criticism because it shows their constructive impatience. I regret some hon. Members in their anxiety for other considerations have chosen to come with an all-out attack on the appraisal document.

Shri M. R. Masani: Not against the document of appraisal.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In that sense they were wide of the mark and missed the target because the objective or approach or strategy was not in question nor was it the purpose of the document to discuss about them. During the Second Plan discussion and the Third Plan discussions hon. Members as well as people at large have gone into this question and after a good deal of discussion the House has broadly agreed with the objectives, approach and strategy of development. To question them now may serve some limited political interest of some hon. Members but it does not serve the purpose of stimulating constructive criticism or public opinion on the implementation of the Plan. I do not want to go into the basic question because it is not proper to do so at this time; besides the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister had gone at great length into the basic objectives, approach and strategy of the Plan. The hon. Member who said that this Plan is a document of gloom and tried to create a picture that everything is wrong with the economy and created a climate of despair and despondency also, I think, agreed when he said that the Government should concern itself with the building up of what is called the infra structure and not that the priorities should be changed. I think he is a well-informed person, that he knows the modern trends in economics and the problems of science and technology. I think even if we take that limited objective today, what does this mean, namely, the building up of the infra structure? He himself defines it as transport, communication, power and education. If we accept this, the implication is that the strategy of development that we have adopted in this Plan goes towards the building up of those basic things.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He may question it. But I think he cannot rebut it by argument. Then he went on to say that the emphasis should be on agriculture. As a student of modern economics in the 20th century, he knows that agriculture cannot be built without a sound foundation of industry, because for agricultural development we need steel, cement and fertilisers. All these are basic industries. Unless all these basic industries are developed, agriculture cannot develop. So, from this point of view, whether we have to give emphasis more on agriculture or build the infra structure, social or economic everheads, it is necessary to agree that the strategy of development that has been evolved in this Plan is correct.

I should like to join issue with him and with some other hon. Members who have tried to build this gloomy picture from this point of view. I think it may be true that in order to gain some political advantage they may paint a darker picture, but at this juncture of our economy, when we are passing through an emergency, it may be remembered that only in the last budget session the House agreed to a larger defence expenditure and

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

increased taxation resources and others which was for just an incidental reason because it was coupled with a period in which agricultural production was smaller. That resuled in the pressure of prices. To paint a picture that because of mounting defence expenditure, the rate of defence expenture had to go up and additional resources were raised with the willing consent and zeal of the House, and they came incidentally in a period when agricultural production was smaller—there was a rise in prices resulting in some restraint on consumption is not correct, because even in the last budget session we said that some of the taxation policy was to reduce consumption so as to build up export or restrict the prices. Inevitably, in a situation in a limited period, the consumption is bound to go down. Here, the hon. Member comes and says that this Government deliberately restricted consumption, that the basic needs of the community are not being fulfilled and they are being sacrificed at the ideological gospel of, what he says, building up the basic sector industries and others. I think it may be anything but it is not political honesty.

One may try to justify the situation by, agreeing, on the one hand, with the very nature of things, that the twin ends of defence and development have got to be taken care of, and in a limited period of two and a half years when we have come up against certain difficulties, we have very well analysed it, and they may criticise the Government for failure in implementation. But to say that deliberately we are trying to reduce consumption so as to subserve a political or ideological interest is not correct. It is not correct on facts; it is not correct on the basis of the policy and objectives of the Plan. That is what I wanted to point out on this occasion.

On the other hand, some hon. Member said that—I am glad he said that, belonging to the Opposition—we are unnecessarily joining issue with a very limited volume of opinion, that does not believe in Plan, or who attack the very objective and strategy of planning. He said that is a very isolated opinion, I agree with him, that that is an isolated opinion. Actually, the Government should answer the criticism about the non-implementation of the Plan; that there should be greater planning, and better planning and there should be a better implementation and we should take care of the higher profits or concentration of income. He invited me to join issue with him on that account. I am willing, because on that also, we score. We have a very good case, but so far as the question of profits is concerned, the hon. Member gave certain figures of certain companies to show that they have declared dividends ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. These are isolated cases, and they may be true, and they may be true for a particular year. They may be true of companies which have a smaller capital base, and they could declare higher dividends, but I do not think they will be true this year or next year in view of the super-profits tax when we have particularly tried to tax those companies who have declared higher dividends and they have a smaller capital base. The hon. Member tried to give a picture that probably, on the one hand, the Government is talking of socialism and allowing, on the other hand, very high profits. That is not true. When we have adopted a policy of mixed economy, where the private sector is functioning, we have earmarked a role for them, and it is reasonable that they should function in a reasonable condition and that *ipso facto* means the acceptance of the philosophy that a reasonable and adequate profits will be allowed, and facilities should be extended, and it should be accepted that a better organised concern with a more efficient organisation might make some more profits than the other companies which are not efficient. I think the Government is not allowing very high profits

so as to injure the economy or try, through its policy, to create monopolistic conditions. Of course, reasonable and adequate profit is enough. I think this House has the power, and it has the public support and public opinion also, that if such profits or such tendencies of anti-social or unsocial nature are there, they can be curbed, and that has been done for other reasons. Certainly the legislative powers of the Government and of this hon. House are such that such tendencies can be curbed.

So far as the concentration of economic power is concerned, I think the hon. Member said that the Finance Minister probably gave him the impression that he is not aware of the concentration of wealth in the country, and that he is indulging in a sort of shadow-boxing. I think that was said by Shri Nath Pai, who is not here now. He is a very clever person, but this time he has used his cleverness to a wrong purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You hau better use it for a right purpose.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He has tried t give the impression that the Government, the Congress Party, is trying to encourage rather the concentration of power and of wealth. This is what the Finance Minister said, precisely:

> "....if there is concentration of power, concentration of wealth, it can be taken over, it can be seized, it can be put to good use, they can be persuaded to do so; the legislative weapon could persuade them to do so,...."

It was a casual remark. It was not as if he was justifying concentration of power. What he was saying was that the Government has the authority and the power to curb this. I think the policy that we have adopted, particularly, the policy of a dominant public sector, attacks at the very root of any concentration of power.

A point was made in this connection which I would like to clarify. They say as if we are afraid of the concentration of wealth that is taking place in the country, and that although a Committee has been appointed we are not trying to publish the report. Repeatedly it has been said—and I would like to clarify it—that the Committee is sitting. It is deliberating. It has not submitted any report, not even an interim report. Because they found out that it is a very complicated matter, intractable in nature and so many statistical and other calculations are required, various cross-flow of income, etc. This is their opinion. I am saying that those who are on this committee have not yet submitted the report because of the nature and complexity of the work is such that they have not come to any definite conclusion.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): When are they likely to submit the report?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Prof. Mahalanobis came only two days back. I met him day before yesterday. Now certainly he is going to devote all his time to this. I cannot say by when he will submit his report. But Government is committed to bringing this report to the notice of the House. Government is not going to conceal it. So, as soon as the report is ready, on a matter like this, the Government is committed to bring it before the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Convey our disappointment to them at their negligence.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry the hon. Member says negligence. There is no negligence.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is negligence.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Repeatedly the House has been told that as soon as the report comes it will be placed before the House.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): When you met him, did you give any time-limit for submitting the report?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There cannot be any time-limit in the case of a committee like this. The committee is aware of the anxiety of this House and I think they will do their best to submit their report as early as they can. More than that I cannot say. They are up against various difficulties.

As I was saying, we have been trying to tackle concentration of economic power in various ways. The House will appreciate that the situation is such that it cannot be tackled in a day. It can only be tackled over a period. We have tried various ways. Apart from fiscal and other measures, the strategy accepted in the Plan is that we have to build up the public sector more and more. Over the successive years, the public sector has to occupy a commanding position and we have also to develop the small-scale sector and the cooperative sector. So, the economy should be composed of largest number of smaller people. Agriculture is a big private sector. Small-scale sector, the cooperatives and the dominant public sector—that is the picture of the economy and ultimately over a period, if we pursue this policy vigorously, as we would, there would not be any undue concentration of economic power so as to create dangers to the economic democracy that we want to build up in this country.

The point was raised about regional imbalance.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Have Government got any idea of the extent of land that is available to them for distribution to the poor landless people by pursuing their land policy vigorously?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a different question. We have given that information. I did not remember off hand how many million acres are available. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had a 19 hour debate. He should be allowed to reply.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The regional imbalance in development and the need for looking after the backward areas of different States has been voiced by a number of hon. Members. One hon. Member from U. P. spoke with great feeling and also said that his district was not included in that. This question was very carefully considered in the formulation of the third Plan. Inevitably larger organisations and more advanced sections try to go forward quickly and the result is that the backward areas are left behind. As I said, some effort has been made in the third Plan. A special team has been appointed for U. P. 4 districts have been selected. It is not as if the other districts are not backward. This is a sort of pilot study in which all the factors creating this backwardness and the factors impeding the development of such areas will be studied. Study is being made as to how dynamism can be induced in the backward economy and in the backward areas of a particular region, whether through creating more urbanisation or creating an infra-structure. Various other studies are being made. Very soon the report of this team will be out and then that will give us a pattern which we can apply to all these areas, so that the district of the hon. Member will also be covered, as also the area of Pudukkottai. The hon. Member from that place spoke with great feeling and he even threatened the Government with mass action. I think all his fears are misplaced. Once the pattern is settled, I think in the coming two years or in the next Plan, we will do something. Something has got to be done to bring the backward areas in line with the developed areas.

Some points were made about agriculture. I do not want to go into details over this matter, because both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have dealt with this question. But broadly three problems have emerged from the speeches of hon. Members. One of the basic criticisms is that the irrigation potential is not being utilised. The hon. Member who just preceded me also raised this question. A number of other hon. Members also have referred to this. Then, there is the question of land reforms. They have said that land reforms have not been followed with vigour. Thirdly, there is the question of incentives agriculturists. These are the three broad categories of points that have emerged as a result of this discussion.

Regarding irrigation potential it is true that the utilisation of irrigation potential has not been satisfactory in the past. But vigorous action has been taken so as to improve the utilisation and it has improved over a period of 2 or 3 years. It has come up to even 80 per cent. But the main difficulty in this has been that the feed channels, which is the obligation of the beneficiaries, i.e. the farmers who want to take water, have not been ready. Now a number of States have passed suitable legislation that panchayats or block samitis construct them and take the cost from the beneficiaries, i.e. the farmers. In certain cases, the utilisation at the out-let point has not taken place. (*Interruptions*). The idea is to increase the percentage of irrigation potential. It has been found that the capacity of the existing irrigation facilities is going down, particularly in the South, because of their not being maintained properly. The old channels and tanks are silting up and, consequently, their capacity is going down. Even in States like Bihar and others, because of lack of renovation the capacity of the existing works is going down. Now special attention is being paid to this matter and the State Governments are being persuaded to set up special funds so that they may be properly maintained.

Then, it has been decided that before we take up any irrigation project its utilisation pattern has got to be carefully studied. We will not take up any irrigation project in which the utilisation pattern is very slow or very unsatisfactory.

Coming to land reforms, as we have mentioned in the Appraisal itself, the progress of land reforms in various States is not very satisfactory. There is no denying that fact. It does not require to be a socialist or progressive to say that without land reforms, where the farmer has security of tenure, the tiller of the soil has interest in the land, production cannot go up. It is recognised by Western countries also and organisations like the Ford Foundation, which cannot be accused of any progressive leanings, have come to the same conclusion. It is an economic fact that unless the tillers have an interest in the soil the production cannot go up. This matter was considered by the National Development Council where great concern was expressed that because the land reform programmes were not undertaken by various State Governments there is an adverse impact on agricultural production. Therefore, in order to implement the land reform programmes wherever legislation has been passed and to introduce legislation wherever it has not yet been done, a committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Home Minister, which will meet periodically, every three or six months, to review the progress in each State. So that important question has been taken care of.

Then I come to the question of incentives to the agriculturist. This is a very important matter because agriculture, as the Prime Minister said the other day, is a very difficult industry.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैं लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा ....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. Please sit down.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was talking about the incentives to the agriculturist. There is no denying the fact that unless incentives are provided, unless all the facilities reach the farmer, he will not be induced to produce more. Not only that, he has to be taught the new techniques, new ideas of farming. He has to be provided with all the facilities. But the biggest incentive will be the price that he gets for his produce. Apart from credit facilities and facilities of irrigation and better seeds, he must get the fruits of his labour. Only this morning, hon. Members must have heard with great enthusiasm the new sugarcane price which the Minister of Food and Agriculture announced. So, Government is alive to the situation. In the case of main crops like rice, wheat, jowar, cotton and wheat, we give price support, which changes from time to time. Then there is the question of procurement price. That is also very important and Government is quite alive to it.

Then I come to the criticism of the industrial sector, which can be divided into three categories—criticism of the industrial policy, criticism relating to faulty planning and criticism relating to shortfalls in targets and under-utilisation of installed capacity. Let me first take up the question of industrial policy. On the one hand, it is said that the industrial policy is very restrictive and impairs the initiative of the free enterprise. On the other hand, it is said that there is an attempt at erosion of the industrial policy. These are the two wide poles of criticism. I think the truth of the matter is that the industrial policy is being followed very scrupulously in the spirit in which it has been framed and adopted by this House. As the House has said, the industrial policy will be very flexible. It is not a rigid frame, as the Plan is not a rigid frame. The situation is such and the dynamics of economics is such that it cannot be a rigid frame. So, we are trying to build up a public sector. At the same time, the private sector has been assigned a specific role. It is true that in some cases in the interest of production and in the national interest *e.g.*, in the Case of fertilisers, a departure from that policy has been made because the need of production was very great. But it does not mean that there has been any erosion of the industrial policy.

Then I come to the question of faulty planning, one of the criticisms made by the hon. Member from Kerala. He said that whereas on the one hand the final estimates are being over-fulfilled, on the other, there are serious shortfalls in the physical targets. That is true and we have said it in the Appraisal itself. I accept that there has been some kind of bad planning in that respect. That has been due to the fact that our technical skill, organisation for designs and other things were not so fully developed at the beginning of the Third Plan that we were not in a position to correctly estimate the cost and the size of the various industrial projects. So, we were faced with a situation where either those projects should not be included because the estimates were not very correct estimates or they should be included pending further detailed estimates later on. We followed the latter course, and that resulted in quite a number of cases not only the dimension and size of the project increasing but also the cost.

Secondly, there has been another difficulty in planning, and that is also because of our lack of technical knowledge and experience. In the case of some projects, even though we were technically qualified, since we did not have enough experience, the period of gestation that we had evolved for some projects was found to be not

sufficient and they took a longer time, with the result that we suffered on both accounts. The estimates went up whereas the fruits or results came much later, after the Plan period. The result was that the financial targets were over-fulfilled while the physical targets remained the same. The result of all this is that the benefits could not be realised in the Third Plan but will be realised in the first and second year of the Fourth Plan. Therefore, from that point of view, I admit that there is faulty planning, but that could not be helped. We will see to it that such a thing will not happen in the future. Because, right from now we are going to take up the list of projects which should be undertaken, which will bear fruit or go into production, in the first two years of the next Plan. We will now take up only such industrial projects for the future. So far as the existing projects are concerned, we will try to cut out the various procedural and other delays. A committee has been set up to go into the whole question and when the report of that committee is received, it will be implemented soon so that the procedural delays in regard to licensing and other matters are removed so that whatever industries are to come may come in the next two years. So, in the next four or five years, we are trying to see that as a result of better implementation, as a result of better technical skill and experience and as a result of advance action taken for these projects, those difficulties will be removed and there will not be a situation—rather it will be minimised to the maximum extent—where there will be physical shortfalls although the financial targets will be over-reached.

16 hrs.

Then, I come to another point relating to shortfalls in targets and under-utilisation of installed capacity. I need not go into details over this matter because both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have gone into this matter. There are two ways of looking at it. In the Plan itself, we have given projections of the estimated achievements. In certains sectors, like, railways or power, the targets will be fulfilled or even overfulfilled. We have given a list of those things. I think it is very important for the House to note that in certain sectors, the key sectors. like, power, transport and other matters, we have over-fulfilled the targets and in other matters the shortfall is marginal, although I have said that in certain key sectors, like, steel or fertilisers, the shortfall is substantial. There is no denying the fact. But the point is: how do we approach this question? There is one way of approching that say, in the case of cement instead of 13 million tons it is 12 million tons and, therefore, a serious calamity has fallen. But on the other hand, if you go over a period of five to six years, you will see that the production has gone up. Take, for example, the case of fertilisers where there is a very substantial shortfall—instead of 800,000 tons, we will not produce more than 500,000 tons. But if you go over the period of two or three years, in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers, in two years, the consumption has doubled and in respect of phosphate fertilisers, the consumption has gone up three times. There are two ways of looking at it. (*Interruption*). I am sorry, I do not want to be interrupted. I am trying to emphasize this. I admit, as I have said, that the targets will not be fulfilled in certain respects.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : इसीलिए तो दिल्ली में २६ रुपये मन गेहूं बिक रहा है ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Well, there are othe reasons for that.

Then, I come to the question of under-utilised capacity. In this respect, as the House is very much aware, because of the shortage of raw materials or the components, we are not able to utilise the capacity in full although in certain respects, like, cement, 90 per cent of the capacity is

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

being utilised. There has been a considerable improvement in this. That is a very important point that is facing us today. I would like the House to appreciate the question of import substitution. For example, the main raw material for an industry is cotton. It has to be seen whether we are able to grow cotton which the industry requires or it should be substituted. The export pattern and all this has to be gone into. We have appointed a committee but that could not work unfortunately due to the Emergency. We will have another working group set up which will go into the economics of it, the other implications in regard to the perspective side of it, the export and other patterns so that not only those raw materials for the industry have either got to be manufactured or to be substituted but also those components—there may be small components— for the lack of which the whole machine is lying idle because we cannot import them due to lack of foreign exchange. We have to list out such items and industrial components which can be produced. It is a very complex and intractable field of study and activity. The working group is going into it and very soon they will list out items in which a line of action will be taken so that the import substitution problem can be solved. Only then we can come to a position where the utilisation of idle capacity in industries will be improved to a sizeable extent. These are some of the problems of the industry.

There were other points raised about girls' education, family planning, rural works programme, industrial estates and all that. I need not go into the details. Some of them have been dealt with by the Prime Minister and all the details are there. I agree that rural works programmes and industrial estates have not made progress—some of them. But every effort is made and will be made to see that the rural works programme gather momentum.

Now, I come to two final points and I would like the House to bear with me a little more because they are rather important. This is about the technique of planning. A lot of criticism has been made about the technique of planning. As I myself said, in the field of industries and other things, there has been some faulty planning. But that was because we have not reached the level of expertise with which we can solve those problems. That was not due to any administrative lacunae. As the planning advances, it will become not only complex but also sophisticated. All the constructive criticisms about the methods of working of the Planning Commission and others will have a great impact on the Planning Commission. At present, it is engaged in an appraisal of its own functioning. I have no doubt, with the task that is before it, the complexity of planning and the dynamics of economy with its so many problems of sophistication, it will evolve some better method of working. I have no doubt about it. Unless it does, it will find it very difficult to justify itself. But the point which I want the House to appreciate is, we have reached a stage at which there should be complete cooperation of this august House and the Planning Commission and the people at large. I say with great regret that in spite of the fact that we have tried that there should be a complete publicity about the processes of planning and its work, still a lot of uninformed criticism takes place. Therefore, it is my sincere effort in the formulation of the Fourth Plan to make up whatever gaps there have been in relationship between Parliament and the formulation of the Fourth Plan. In the formulation of the Third Plan itself—the House is well aware —we set up sub-committees which went into various agricultural pro-

grammes, industrial programmes and other things. But now we want to take it to a greater detail so that there is consultation of the Members of Parliament and other organised bodies in the formulation of the Fourth Plan. We have drawn up a programme. For example, last November, the National Development Council approved its programme that the preliminary memorandum for the Fourth Plan will be ready in April, 1964. Then, in August-September, we will hold a series of discussions with various bodies, the State Governments and others and in January-February 1965, the draft outline of the Fourth Plan will emerge. So, I propose that at all stages there should be consultations with the Members of Parliament and their reactions taken so that they should have active co-operation in the formulation of the Fourth Plan. When the draft outline of the Fourth Plan emerges, certainly at that stage Parliament can discuss it and after consultation with the State Governments, discussing their State Plans, in October-November 1965, in January-February, 1966, that is, in one year from that, we will have a final report on the Fourth Plan which can be discussed by the House, adopted and all that. It is our idea that in the formulation of the Fourth Plan not only the Parliament should be consulted but really the democratic processes of planning should be extended to as far a length as possible and the defects that we have learnt as a result of the experience that we have gained in respect of planning, particularly in the industrial planning or in the coordination of agricultural programmes, should be removed. Even now, we have taken advance action. That is very important. We have taken a number of feasibility studies, whether a project is feasible or not. All that has to be gone into before we take up any project. A number of working groups are working at the various levels in various departments and even at State levels working groups are working and when the preliminary shape of the Fourth Plan will come, I think, at that stage also the consultation of the Members of Parliament and all other informed opinion will be brought to bear on this through intimate discussions.

I am very grateful to the House for giving so much time to it and throwing the light of its criticism on the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan. As I have said already, I can assure the House that I have benefited by the discussions. We are very keen in the Planning Commission and in the Government to benefit by the criticisms. I am also happy at the emotional impact it has made, because if the Plan succeeds, the country succeeds, and on the success of the Plan depends the future of the country and the fulfilment of the hopes of many millions of people. The Government and the Planning Commission are aware of this emotional impact, and the discussion has made it very clear that we rise and fall with the success and failure of the Plan.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The discussion is over now. There can be no more questions now. We shall take up the next item.

16.11 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.".

This Bill mainly seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission, which are: (a) to continue protection beyond 31st December, 1963, in the case of sericulture, antimony, ACSR (Aluminium Conductors Steel Reinforced) and AAC (All aluminium

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

conductors), electric motors, cotton textile machinery, power and distribution transformers, piston assembly, and automobile power plugs, and (b) to discontinue protection with effect from the 1st January, 1964 on engineers' steel files, bicycles, and diesel fuel injection equipment.

A review of the dyestuff industry protected up to 31st December, 1964 was undertaken on the basis of the recommendations in 1954 of the Tariff Commission. There is no change either in the existing *ad valorem* duty or import duty or customs duty or the existing period of protection.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's report on all these industries have been circulated to hon. Members and Government's resolutions thereon have been laid on the Table of the House, and notes on each of these industries have been circulated by us to hon. Members. I would not, therefore, take the time of the House by going into the details of each of these industries. The Tariff Commission's recommendations for the continuation of protection or de-protection, as the case may be, have been already well deliberated upon here several times. I am sure that hon. Members taking very detailed interest in many of these industries must have gone into all these data that we have supplied.

I shall first give the House a brief resume of the work of the Tariff Commission with particular reference to protection to indigenous enterprises. Under the provision of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a permanent Tariff Commission was constituted in January, 1952. The main functions of the Commission are: (i) dealing with references from Government on matters relating to tariff and custom protection generally to the infant industry of this country, (ii) undertaking *suo motu* inquiries into the working of protection, (iii) keeping a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries, and (iv) dealing with references from Government on fixation of prices of different commodities, whether protected or not.

During the last three years, the Commission in exercise of these functions completed as many as 26 enquiries into the continuation of protection and 12 enquiries into the price structure of commodities including some of the protected articles. Important among the price enquiries were raw rubber, cement, woollen yarn and fabrics, sugarcane price-linking formula, steel and pig iron, cotton yarn and cotton cloth.

The Commission has wide discretion in regard to application of the general principles relating to fixation of protective tariff. The effects of protection of industries on other industries and on prices are continuously watched both by the Commission and by Government. The Commission reviews prices as well as the progress of the protected industries and other goods referred to it by Government.

Many industries on the protected list have registered a considerable expansion, as hon. Members would see from the reports, both in the number of units as well as in capacity and also a notable increase in output. This expansion was accompanied by diversification of production. The performance of the industries in regard to fixation of prices, maintenance of quality and availability of domestic products has been generally satisfactory. While there may be some complaints of quality here and there, I am glad to say both from personal knowledge as well from the opinions of the various people involved in these industries and the consumers that the quality of Indian goods is continuously going up, particularly, that of the manufactured articles. The contribution of the protected industries to the industrial development of the country has been quite significant.

There were 28 industries on the protected list on 1st January, 1960. On the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, six industries and also parts of some industries have been completely de-protected showing thereby the vi-gorous health which these industries have achieved and which no more require to be classed as infant protected industry. The principal consideration that the Commission kept in mind in de-protecting these industries was that they had sufficiently developed during the reasonable period of protection enjoyed by them and had reached a stage when they would have to carry on successfully without any more protection.

On the 1st January, 1963, the number of protected industries stood at 22, and 11 of these are protected up to 31st December, 1963. It may be pointed out that the supply position of the majority of the protected commodities improved largely due to increase in domestic output. Barring a few commodities, the role of imports in meeting the country's requirement was insignificant in these sectors. The country has already attained self-sufficiency or near-self-sufficiency in certain important protected commodities, namely calcium carbide, stearic and oleaic acids, most of the protected varieties of dyestuffs, single-cylinder pumps, ACSR and AAC conductors, and spinning rings and carding engines.

The Commission has also been maintaining a careful watch over the performance of protected industries in relation to the quality of the product. The manufacturers on their part have by far and large shown an awareness of their obligation to maintain the quality of their products. The products of most of the manufacturers are well received in the markets and many of them are now engaged in export market for these commodities, and the very fact that from the foreign markets also, many of these manufactured products and machinery have received good response shows that the quality is continuously being maintained and improved. Although protected commodities are classed because of the progressive improvement in quality, the Commission considered that there was still scope for improvement in some cases. I need not repeat how many measures we have brought forward in the current year on improvement of quality and enforcement of standards on different products including those products entering the export markets. It is a note-worthy feature that the ISI has evolved certain standard specifications for many of the protected articles and the manufacturers endeavour to conform to these specifications. Many producers have also taken steps to obtain certification marks for their products. The Commission's careful watch on the behaviour of the protected industries in regard to the prices charged by them has tended to regulate their profits.

Another significant feature was that a large number of companies ploughed back their profits into industry. Government have been anxious that the burden on the consumer imposed by protection is reduced to the minimum possible. In determining the quantum and degree of protection, that is, the import or other duties to be levied to protect the infant industry of the country, the Commission always assesses the likely effect of protective tariff or other form of protection on the interests of the consumers or of industries within the commodities in question.

The fact that six industries have been protected during the last three years and some of the important parts of other industries also have been de-protected, that is, to say, the fact that protection has been withdrawn from these industries is indicative of the Commission's anxiety to reduce the burden on the consumer and ask the protected industries to face the competition with other producers. Even in the case of industries that continue to enjoy protection, the

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

burden was not very heavy. The protection is mostly for a short period, and I can assure the House that has been the constant policy of Government that the protection should be the minimum and for the least possible period that an industry inescapably has to be given in all developing countries. The consumers' interests, therefore, are paramount and are to be safeguarded by the Commission's vigilance over prices, availability and quality of the protected commodities. In short, the Commission bears in mind the country's interest in general and the consumers' interest in particular in the impact of protective tariff.

Sir, I wanted to take, if I may, the permission of the House not to go into the details of these industries. But I may remind the House that the industries on which the tariff protection is sought to be continued as per the Commission's recommendations are: sericulture, antimony, ACSR and AAC. conductors, electric motors, cotton textile machinery, power and distribution transformers, piston assembly and automobile spark plugs. And the industries which are sought to be de-protected in thie Bill are engineers' steel files, the bicycle industry. This country has attained the cycle age. Practically we are one of the biggest producers of bicycles in the world. We have very good quality bicycles as well as a large production, almost 1·5 million per annum. And then, the diesel fuel injection equipment is also being deprotected.

In conclusion I would like to say that this is a Bill with which the House is very familiar, and it is more or less like an annual function that the Government has to discharge in placing before this august House all the reports on the different industries. And this year the Tariff Commission needs to be congratulated, because in one single year they have produced reports giving massive information and containing recommendations on fourteen important industries and prices.

With this submission, Sir, I beg to move this Bill for the support of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration"

One hour is the time allotted. Six to seven minutes each.

Some Hon. Members: The time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will extend it by half an hour. Shri Warior.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Simply because the Minister has said that this is only an annual function, the Chair should not take it that the matter is not serious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I am extending the time by half an hour.

Shri Warior: I generally agree with these recommendations of the Tariff Commission, but there are certain things which must be brought to the notice of the Government, and I am touching only the most important ones.

The first is about the aluminium industry. Do the aluminium industries require another lease of protection? I have been able to gather some information about these aluminium industries. One is the Indian Aluminium Industries Limited.

An Hon. Member: The Minister is not hearing you.

Shri Warior: I think the Planning Minister is planning something with the Minister in charge of the Bill. Or is it the foregone conclusion that the Bill is passed? Then there is no necessity for us to take part in it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am listening.

Shri Warior: I am sorry, and I think the Planning Minister after he has done well should not plan another speech now with the Industries Minister.

Sir, the technical collaboration of the Aluminium Industries Limited is with Aluminium Laboratories Limited, Canada. You must see how much capital is Indian and how much is foreign. No doubt the foreign capital must have some incentive for investment in this country. But at the same time, does it require that this investment of foreign capital should have an undue advantage by way of tariff protection?

Actually, the company made a net profit of Rs. 15.90 lakhs after making provision for depreciation. to the extent of Rs. 14.87 lakhs and after providing a sum of Rs. 30.50 lakhs for taxation. The payment of the final dividend comes to about 15 per cent, or Rs. 15 lakhs. If 15 per cent profit is made by a company, then I think it is a very reasonable profit—or not very unreasonable. Because, usually, in business in India people think of about 10 to 12 per cent only. And if it is 20 per cent, then we can say that it is more than sufficient, more than what the foreigners are demanding for investment in India. This was to be looked into.

The story of the other one, the Indian Cable Company which is the next aluminium company, is much better. The Indian Cable Company has reported a higher profit, namely of Rs. 156.85 lakhs. And this is after depreciation and everything. The net profit for last year comes to about Rs. 63.85 lakhs. There is a slight difference. The previous year it had knocked off Rs. 66.97 lakhs, but the accounts on 31st March 1963 show a profit of Rs. 63.85 lakhs. So, after their appropriation accounts are all closed, they now have Rs. 87.40 lakhs in reserves. They have brought over

from the previous account Rs. 87 lakhs. When so much reserves are transferred and so much profits made, should this industry require any more protection? I think the Ministry must look into it. Not that I am very jealous that the foreign participants will take away a huge slice of the profit because their investment is here; but actually when we say there is protection, the other side is unprotected, the consumer side. The industries side is protected, no doubt. But it is paid through the nose by the people. Any protection means only that the people pay more than actually they should pay. In the hurry, or in the worry, of protecting certain industries should we tax our people more? That is always the question which comes up foremost when these Tariff Commission reports come before us.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Which industry is the hon. Member referring to? Is he referring to the general gamut of industry or any particular industry?

Shri Warior: I was saying about the aluminium industry. I am speaking only about the industries which are noted down in the Bill as requiring a longer lease of protection.

That is all I wanted to say about the aluminium industry. I have given the figures. Perhaps the hon. Minister was not as attentive as he ought to have been.

Then, taking the textile machinery industry, there also the situation is not very much appreciable, in this sense. In the Note circulated to us by the Ministry of International Trade in connection with this Bill, it is said that the Tariff Commission is not unaware of the situation in the textile machine building industry. They say that there are many complaints about these machines, especially about their quality; it wears out much more easily; not only that, the quality is very much sub-standard.

[Shri Warior]

Then, this industry has been under protection for the last twelve years. Even now, apart from the complaints about quality, when I went through this magazine *Commerce* I got to know something else. The complaint was this. And I do not think that that will be a prejudiced complaint, because it is coming from *Commerce* and none other. It was put there:

> "The future prospects of the Industry depend, as the Tariff Commission rightly observes, on the possibility of making raw materials freely available. It is a pity that no physical assessment has yet been made of the future requirements of raw materials for the industry and the surplus that may be forthcoming to meet them. Why cannot the industry itself undertake such an estimation through the Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association and the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery?".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should finish now.

Shri Warior: I may be given a few more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are eight speakers.

Shri Warior: That is why we requested you to increase the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have extended it.

Shri Warior: Because, we have to pay these taxes for the next three years. That is the whole difficulty for us. If it is only for a few months, it is different. But for the next three years we cannot revoke anything. Here it is said that after these twelve years of protection, even now this industry does not know how much is its requirement of new raw materials. It has not made any assessment, neither the industry nor their association nor the Government, nor anybody else. So they think they can go on like this and Government is there as the mother who feeds the child and Government will look after them however, much they lag behind in assessing their requirements.

I was speaking about complaints. The same paper says that apart from quality the consumers of textile machinery have made the following complaints: high prices of indigenous machinery as compared with those of imported machinery; long delivery period—I must say that 'long' is very long—extending from 6 to even 24 months; incomplete fulfilment of orders, lack of spares; insistence on large deposits to be made with orders involving the locking up of funds; absence of pre-delivery erection. These are the complaints. How can this industry gain a market unless it is protected?

16.32 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

The same thing has to be said about the bicycle industry. This industry is now said to be self-supporting. One might suggest to the Tariff Commission that the landing cost of a bicycle is only Rs. 90 or at the most Rs. 100, including everything, whereas the market price of the indigenously produced bicycle is Rs. 195 TI and Rs. 205 Sen-Raleigh. How is it that the landed cost of the very same bicycle is only about Rs. 100 and the indigenously produced one is selling at Rs. 200? They are obviously knocking off much profit. This is a very important industry. Most of our lower middle class and middle class people use only bicycle for conveyance—I hope Shri Manubhai Shah will listen to this, now that his partner is gone. What is the explanation for this big difference in price? The trick is—I do not know; I am subject to correction—that the collaborators always carry on their import of their raw materials and never try to produce those indigenous materials pro-

gressively in India itself, so that they can gain much more. If this is the case, this is simply defrauding the people. At least now, will the Minister ask the Tariff Commission to freeze the price at Rs. 200? Or will they allow the price to go up further after releasing it from the obligations of tariff protection? I hope the Minister will give an answer.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): This Bill seeks to provide for continuance of protection to 8 industries and also proposes that protection may be discontinued to 3 industries from 1st January 1964. As the hon. Minister has said, this kind of discussion is almost an annual affair and does not call for a long speech. So I shall certainly try to be brief.

There is another reason why we should be brief in such matters and it is that the decisions of the Government are usually based on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. We have all come to believe that the the judgment of the Tariff Commission has been of great value in such decisions. To my mind, the Tariff Commission is one of those bodies that we have with us which have done over a long period of years—I should say almost 40 years—of its existence very valuable work. It has deserved our respect and we have known from experience that the recommendations of the Tariff Commission have been balanced and have always given due consideration to the interests both of the industries as well as of the consumers.

I shall briefly say a few words about three items, that is, ACSR, Piston Assembly and Automobile Spark Plugs. As regards the first, the Aluminium Conductors Steel Reinforced material, I see that our present capacity has increased and it is considered adequate to meet the demand. We have actually banned imports. That is a very encouraging sign. We still of course have to be very careful about the quality of our raw materials. The raw material required is of a very high purity of 99.5%. But it is hoped, I understand from the report, that indigenous production will be enough to meet the requirements of the industry by 1964. It is good to know that the collaboration arrangement that has been made in respect of this industry is with a Canadian company, the Aluminium Laboratories Ltd. of Canada. Somehow or other, I have always had the impression that Canada has some kind of leadership of the world in respect of this industry. Whether it is due to the fact that Canada has a tremendous advantage in possessing cheap electric power in the region of the Niagara Falls or anything else, it is a fact, and I am glad that we have been associated with this friendly country leading in the technique of aluminium industry.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): I welcome the Bill, the intentions behind it and the explanations of the hon. Minister.

He says that the consumer is kept in mind, but I think that even today the consumer has a lot to say against the prices. Many industries today are self-sufficient, and if tariff protection is removed, they would come out into the market producing better quality goods. For instance, protection should be removed from electric motors and automobiles. Up to last year Ambassador cars were sold at about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 but now they are sold at Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 17,000. Much black-marketing is going on, there is no doubt about it. It does not have to face competition in the country, it is self-protected I would say, and there is no need for tariff protection. I hope the Minister has no soft corner for the people who make these cars. They are making enough money on these cars, and I hope tariff protection would be removed from these cars. People who could otherwise afford to buy these cars at the proper price are now facing difficulties.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has nothing to do with the Bill.

Shri Solanki: I am afraid black-market prices are still rising.

[Shri Solanki]

It is a welcome thing that tariff protection has been removed from bicycles, engineering steel files and diesel fuel injection equipment. I would like to know the gain likely after the removal of this protection, and the loss to the exchequer from the continuing protection to the other industries.

Finally, the consumer should be kept in mind. After all, that should be the final goal. Industries should produce goods at satisfactory prices and of good quality. If industries become self-sufficient, they should definitely face competition, produce better goods at lower prices. This is the whole object as the Minister himself has agreed in his statement. I hope he keeps this in mind. That is the way the Tariff Commission can serve the industries of the country.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I welcome this Bill recommending continued protection to certain industries.

With regard to sericulture, I wonder why, even after decades of protection, we cannot stand competition from countries which started very late.

Sericulture has a number of items, each of which can be considered an industry by itself. Japan today is exporting saplings and seedings of mulberry of different varieties worth lakhs and lakhs of pounds all over the world. Japan started long after Italy and France, but it has beaten them hollow. Countries like Japan, China, Italy and France even today produce silkworm seed on commercial scale and export it to other countries. It is an industry in itself.

The most important item of sericulture is silk yarn. Sericulture can be divided into mulberry silk and non-mulberry silk. Through the efforts of Government, exports of non-mulberry silk are going up, and I am sure this industry will grow. But simply setting up boards or certain organisations does not mean that the different aspects of the particular industry are looked into properly.

I had an opportunity last year to speak on sericulture when I moved a small Bill, on its several aspects. In reply, I was given certain assurances, but I am sorry to say that even to this day, nothing has happened. Rather, things have deteriorated. This is a very important industry carried on in 14 out of 16 States of India, and in some of the Centrally administered areas like Tripura and Manipur. So, it should be looked into.

There is tremendous scope for export and consumption within the country, of silk yarn. But what have we done with regard to that? Why are we not making progress qualitatively and quantitatively? In spite of conditions here being excellent with regard to all varieties of silk yarn, we are not making the progress that we should.

The silk fabrics that we export are not made completely out of indigenous yarn. We have to import yarn from Japan. If tomorrow we are not able to get this supply from abroad, what will happen? So, we must develop our indigenous sources of supply both qualitatively and quantitatively.

After decades of protection, even today we cannot stand competition with other countries in sericulture. I would therefore say that this protection cannot be justified. But when I see the present position of the industry in the country, I can say that if you do not give it protection, it will go to dogs. Therefore, it is high time that things are gone into in its proper perspective.

Secondly, you have recommended protection for antimony. While speaking on the report last year, I said that antimony is present in our country and in my State there are a number of places where it is found. What effort has been made to find out the places and process it? Nothing. The depart-

ment of mining, the Central Bureau of Mines and the Minerals Survey Department have done a lot of work. As far as this item is concerned, they have paid no attention. One need not drill deep into the bowels of earth but it can be easily mined. While going through certain parts of Kishtwar and other places in Jammu and Kashmir State, I have seen lumps of this metal lying over the surface. There may be many places in the country like that. We should try to locate those places.

Mr. Chairman: I can hardly give you a minute or two. You should conclude.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I did not get a chance to speak even in the earlier debate. However, I shall conclude in a minute or two. Aluminium is gaining importance now-a-days; it is the producer's material. Much more efforts are needed, coordinated efforts by the concerned Central and State departments. It has to be protected but we should improve our efforts and try to meet our requirements.

I welcome the removal of protection in respect of some articles. Our quality of exported goods has improved. As the Chairman will not allow me more time, I will say only one thing. Under the cover of protection there should be no profiteering. What is the agency with him to detect that the prices charged are justified? With these words, I support the Bill. I would certainly like to hear what the hon. Minister has to say in respect of my suggestions.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : यह जो टरिफ बिल सामने आया है इसमें कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज को शासन प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहता है । इस प्रकार प्रोटेक्शन दे कर और टैरिफ को ऊंचा करके बेबी इंडस्ट्रीज का पालन किया जाता है, और जसे जैसे वह उद्योग बढ़ता जाता है वैसे वैसे टेरिफ को नीचा कर दिया जाता है । अगर कोई इंडस्ट्री प्रोटेक्शन देने पर भी नहीं पनपती है तो टेरिफ कमीशन टेरिफ बाल को निकाल देता है ।

हमने देखा है कि जिन इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाता है उन में बड़ा धोखा रहता है और वह यह है कि ....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I am sure you will agree that when my hon. colleague Mr. Bade is speaking, there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung-Now there is quorum.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Kamath is very quorum....what shall I say?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you cannot say it, do not say.

श्री बड़े : कंज्यूमर के हितों का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता । उपभोक्ता दो तरह पिसता है, एक तो उसे देश में बने माल का दाम ज्यादा देना पड़ता है और दूसरे उसको टैक्स देने पड़ते हैं ताकि उस उद्योग को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जा सके । तो इस चीज पर ध्यान रख कर किसी उद्योग को प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिये ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान काटन टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हू । इस उद्योग में ७०६·१७ लाख तो इंडियन कैपिटल है और ६७·५६ लाख फारिन कैपिटल है । इसको सन् १९४९ से प्रोटैक्शन मिला हुआ है और इस को आग सन् १९६६ तक प्रोटैक्शन देने की सिफारिश टैरिफ कमीशन ने की है । लेकिन इस के बारे में स्वयं टैरिफ कमीशन यह कहती है (पेज ३१ पर) :

"By entering into collaboration with reputed foreign firms the domestic industry has made considerable improvement in the quality of its products. However, the producers have not been able to catch up with the technological development rapidly taking place abroad. Consumers complained about the high degree of wear and tear of indigenous machinery, breakage of their components,

[श्री बड़े]

non-interchangeability and shortcoming in precision standards."

खुद टैरिफ कमीशन यह कहती है कि यह माल रद्दी होता है और कीमत भी ज्यादा देनी पड़ती है। कारखानेदार बाहर के माल को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। इस उद्योग को सन् १९४९ से प्रोटैक्शन मिला हुआ है। लेकिन इस के माल में सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

और जो लाइसेंस आप ने इश्यू किये हैं उन के बारे में कहा गया है :

"Out of four licences issued for the manufacture of spindles, three have already started production with a capacity of 66,900 on single shift. Only one licence was issued for the manufacture of fluted rollers and the licencee hopes to commence production by the end of 1963."

ये लाइसेंस कब दिये गये थे यह मंत्री जी हाउस को बतायेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मेरा कहना है कि इस उद्योग को आप सन् १९६६ तक प्रोटैक्शन दे रहे हैं लेकिन इस के माल को कारखानेदार पसन्द नहीं करते। वे बाहर के स्पिंडिल पसन्द करते हैं क्योंकि देशी जल्दी खराब हो जाते हैं।

दूसरा मुझे कहना है ओटोमोबाइल स्पार्किंग प्लग्स के बारे में। रिपोर्ट में पेज ११ पर दिया गया है कि इस उद्योग में नान इंडियन कैपिटल १२९-३० लाख है और इंडियन कैपिटल १०६-२० लाख है। इस को फिर प्रोटैक्शन दे दिया गया है। यह प्रोटैक्शन सन् १९६५ तक दिया गया है। इस के वास्ते मेरा कहना है कि कैपिटल पर जो गेन होता है वह फारिन कम्पनी ले जाती है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 13th December, 1963/Agrahayana 22, 1885 (Saka)

[*Thursday, December 12, 1963/Agrahayana 21, 1885 (Saka)*]

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1569	Loans for goldsmiths.	4415

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 4415—26

(i) Shri Harish Chandra Mathur called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported move for convening a conference of non-aligned nations.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri S.M. Benerjee called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported firing and use of machine-guns by Pakistanis in Lathitilla and Dumabari sectors resulting in serious injury to a security guard and mounting tension on our borders. . . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT OF U.S.A. 4426

The Speaker informed the House of the message of thanks received from President Lyndon B. Johnson of the U.S.A. in reply to the message of sympathy on behalf of the House on the death of the late President Kennedy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4428—30

(i) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1830 dated the 30th November, 1963, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. . .

(ii) A copy each of the following Rules under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(a) The Central Excise (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1825 dated the 30th November, 1963.

(b) The Central Excise (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1826 dated the 30th November, 1963.

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) Notification No. G.S.R. 1791 dated the 23rd November, 1963.

(b) Notification No. G.S.R. 1792 dated the 23rd November, 1963.

(iv) A copy of Notification No. F. 4(45)/63-Fin(E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th November, 1963, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(2) A copy of Reserve Bank of India Notification No. 1 dated the 30th November, 1963, making certain amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1935, under proviso to section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

ARREST OF A MEMBER 4430—38

The Speaker informed the House that he had received intimation from the Sub-Inspector of Police, Allahabad, Camp, Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi, that Shri B.P. Maurya, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules, on the 12th December, 1963.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 19th September, 1963 to Starred Question No. 760 by Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Umanath regarding Ministers' Accounts in Foreign Banks. 4442—50

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Health (Dr. D.S. Raju) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 17th August, 1963 to Starred Question No. 99 by Shri Naval Prabhakar regarding Master Plan for Delhi.

(iii) The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement regarding Sugarcane Prices.

COLUMNS

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN 4450—90

Discussion on the motion re: Report on Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan moved on 5-12-63 continued.

Lok Sabha adjourned for want of quorum at 1·18 P.M. to meet again at 2 P.M. At 2-06 P.M. Secretary announced that since there was no quorum, the Deputy Speaker had directed that Lok Sabha would meet at 3 P.M. Accordingly the House re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Bali Ram Bhagat) replied to the debate.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 4490—4508

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved the motion for consideration of the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1963. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1963/ AGRAHAYANA 22, 1885 (SAKA)

(i) Consideration and passing of the following Bills :

(a) The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(b) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1963, as reported by the Select Committee.

(ii) Consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.

GMGIPND—LSII—1589 Ai LSD—23-12-63—500